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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

NOTICE.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Gymkhana, will be held in the Pavilion, on MONDAY, the 16th March, 1908, at 6-30 P. M.

W. A. HAIG BROWN,
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NOTICE.

BOMBAY JACKAL CLUB POINT TO POINT RACES.

FOR the CONVENIENCE of those wishing to attend the above Meeting, the Undersigned will be pleased to ENGAGE GHARRIES, to convey them from ANDHERI STATION to BAMANVADI, and back, at the rate of Rs. 6 per gharry, holding 3 persons. Applications, accompanied by cash, to be sent in on or before MONDAY, 16th instant.

E. M. WEBB, Hon. Secretary,
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NOTICE.

WITH reference to the advertisement appearing in the local papers that under instructions from Mr. HAJI JAN MAHOMED HAJI MAHOMED, Messrs. Sorabji Cowasji & Co., Auctioneers, will put up for sale by Public Auction, on the 17th March, 1908, the right, title and interest of one VASANTRAO MADHOWRAO, in the several immoveable properties situate at Lohar Chawl Street, Shaikh Memon Street, Colbhat Road, Bhendey Bazar Road, Byculla Road, Parel Road, Mahim Road, Memonwada Road, &c. All persons intending to bid at the said sale are hereby informed that the right, title and interest of the said Vasantrao in the said properties have been charged in favour of our client Mr. Jumnadas Vijbhookandas, by a Decree made by the High Court in Suit No. 874 of 1905, wherein Vasantrao Madhawrao was the Plaintiff and Jamnadas Vijbhookandas was the defendant for Rs. 28,000 and interest and a suit has been filed by our said client against the said Vasantrao Madhowrao in the said Court being Suit No. 552 of 1907, for recovery of the said amount by enforcement of the said charge and which suit is now pending and that any purchase at the said sale will be subject to the aforesaid charge in our Client's favour.—dated this 12th day of March, 1908.

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THE BRAHMANS, THEISTS AND MUSlims of India. Studies of Goddess-worship in Bengal, Caste, Brahminism and Social Reform, with descriptive sketches of curious festivals, ceremonies, and faquirs. By John Campbell Oman. With illustrations and drawings....	12 4
THE MYSTICS, ASCETICS, AND SAINTS of India. A study of Sadhuism, with an account of the Yogis, Sanyasis, Bairagis, and other strange Hindu Sectarians. By John Campbell Oman. With illustrations ...	6 9

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WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years, Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 50, which is in use in my house for past 22 years has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial and easy going Machine.—D. D. Nariman, Hyderabad Deccan.

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BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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LOST on the 5th instant, a GREY AFRICAN PARROT, from Donald House, Apollo Bunder. Finder will be rewarded on returning same to C. BEATTIE.

LARGEST ASSORTMENT of COOKING STOVES and Ranges to burn Coal, Wood, or Oil, and Kitchen Requisites in stock.—STOVE DEPOT, 17, Church Gate Street.

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MANURE.—PATENT PHOSPHATIC, at Re 1 per lb, and GENUINE PERUVIAN GUANO, at Annas six per lb. Apply sharp to PALEKAR & Co., S-taram Buildings Near Crawford Market, Bombay.

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THE BISHOP AND HIS CHARGE.—The issue of the *Bombay Gazette* containing our Article on the BISHOP'S VISITATION CHARGE is being sold out and many demands made for copies of the same we have reprinted the Article in PAMPHLET FORM.—Price 2 Annas each at the Office

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to Enquirers at the Office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 124, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette," Limited, 2, Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay).

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"WEEKLY BUDGET."—A Summary of the Week's News published on Saturday Evenings. Rs. 12 per annum inclusive of postage.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
Cfo. 7, MARINE STREET.

THE SALE of the cargo boat "Ganpatiprasad," advertised to take place to-day, has been POSTPONED until further notice.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 13th instant, 2-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, in the Ordnance Bungalow, near the Jaffer Suleman Dispensary, near the Crawford Markets (opposite Sitaram Building), the valuable and handsome French polished teakwood and blackwood household furniture of the latest design, also several pieces by Dewjee Ganjee, such as dining table and chairs, mirror sideboard and dumbwaiters, drawingroom suite of sofas and chairs, lined velvet, cabinet, chiffonier, pier tables, corner cabinet, marble top tables and teapoys, thick pillar brass double bedstead with horse hair mattress, mirror and pannel door almirahs, marble-topped dressing and washband tables, chest-of-drawers, clothe press, mahogany cottage piano by Soundy and Co., Austrian large size safe on stand, standing and table lamps, carpets, phonograph with records, table ornaments, pictures, musical box, lady's and gent's bicycle marble clock, horse exercise, ice box, books, etc., the property of Captain O. D. Heathcote and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE of 1300 pieces Grey Shirtings and 165 Pieces Grey Drill, Chubb's Safe, etc.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esqr., Acting Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Munmohandas Damodar and another, insolvents, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 14th Inst., at 2-30 P. M. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the undermentioned pieces :—

1,316 pieces grey shirtings of different breadths and weights.
165 pieces grey drills of different sorts.
1 big Chubb's safe.
Silver and copper waterpots, mattresses, pillows, and mehta boxes, etc.

In Lots to suit purchasers.

A deposit of 25 p. c. will be required at the time of Sale and the balance to be paid and the lots taken delivery of within 4 days from the day of Sale.

AUCTION SALE OF SURPLUS FURNITURE AT ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL.

Under instructions from the physician-in-charge, St. George's Hospital, Boree Bunder, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, in the hospital compound on SUNDAY, the 15th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), the surplus stock of furniture consisting iron cots, dispensary tables, chairs, cupboards, teapoys, wire mattresses, bath tub, dressing, washband and writing tables, easy

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, MARCH 11.] [BOMBAY, MARCH 12.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols ...	87 1/2		unchgd
2½ do. Rentes ...	97 3/4	1/4	
2½ do. Sterling Loan ...	101 1/4		unchgd
2½ do. Govt. Securities ...	63 1/2		unchgd
Fine Silver in London ...	25 9/16	3/16	
Do. do. 2 months' hence	25 11/16	1/16	
Do. in New York ...	55 3/8	1/8	
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25·18		1/8
Do. do. do. Berlin.	20·47 1/4	1/4	
Do. do. do. New York.	4·86 1/4		un chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate.	3 1/2		since 5 lost
Do. Short London Bills, 3 months' sight	3		un chgd
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	2 7/8		un chgd
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	3 1/2		un chgd
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	3 5/8		un chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	3 3/8		un chgd
Do. 7-day Market Loans	3 1/4		un chgd

Amount paid into the Bank of England £150,000
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1s. 3 3/4 unchgd.
*Closing tone of Silver :—Dull.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 20,00,000.

Rs. 100,000 were allotted to Calcutta. } Rs.
Rs. 30,000 were allotted to Bombay. } 8,30,000
Rs. 5,00,000 were allotted to Madras at 1s. 3 29 32d.

Average rates of allotment, Calcutta and Bombay 15·91
Total amount of Bills sold [illegible] week ending Tuesday evening, including last Public Sales ... ... Rs. 11,50,000
Amount to be allotted next week ...Rs. 20,00,000
Bills on Madras Rs. 30,000 at 1s. 3 29/32d.

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spots	Easier with fair demand.
Futures	Quiet but Steady.
East Indian	...Quiet.
Manchester	...Quiet.
Total Sales ...	8,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export	500
Imports	...24,000
Mid-Americans	...6·05—07
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	8 5-16 unchgd.

Future Delivery prices :—

Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July
5·65 —03	5·65 —04	5·66 —03	5·64 —03

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec
5·60 —03	5·41 —03	5·42 —02	5·25 —02	5·23 —02

New York :—

Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	...13,000 bales
Do. do. last year ...	...25,000 "
Exports to Great Britain ...	... 2,000 "
Do. to Continent ...	... 5,000 "
Spot Cotton—11·20—10	
Futures—Month of May, 10·61—05	Declined owing to weakness in Southern spot markets and increased offerings and to bear pressure & liquidation.
Do. do. July 10·28—04	

New Orleans :—

Spot Cotton—11 1/4 + 1·8
Futures—Month of May 10·67 +04
Do do July 10·56+03
Closing tone of futures—Steady.

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi, C. I. F.—36 1/2—May-June London—Value—Canal.
Tone of Wheat—Quiet but steady.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed—
Brown Cawnpore 52 1/2 April-May—Antwerp—Sellers —Canal.
Tone of Rapeseed—Quiet.

Linseed :—
Bombay, per 416 lbs., ex-ship 45 March-April—Dunkirk—Nominal—Canal.
Tone of Linseed—Steady.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality), 6 3/6 unchgd.

Rubber :—
Para Rubber 3/5d Buyers.

Beef and Mutton Tallow :—
Finest Australian Beef Tallow ...31s.
" Mutton Tallow ...32s. 6d.
General tone of Tallow Auction ...Irregular.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value	From	Vessel.	Importer.
	Rs.			
6 Cases Rs ...	12,000	Muscat...	Dwarka ...	Comptoir National
1 Bundle Rs ..	2,500	Bahrein.		
1 Bundle Rs ...	1,360	Linga..	Dwarka ...	M. Mackenzie and Co
1 Bundle Rs ..	1,548	Muscat.		
1 Box Sov ...	360	Hodeida...	R. Rubattino	H. Ebrahim and Co
Gold Coins ..	2,377			
2 Bundles Rs ..	2,000	Linga	Neseri ..	H. Rustom
2 Packages Rs.	2,400	Seychelles	President.	Sundry Importers
31 Packages Rs.	62,100	Bahrein.		
10 Packages Rs.	18,300	Linga ..		
19 Packages Rs.	37,700	Kuwait.		
2 Packages Sov	1,280			
Gold Coins ...	4,803	Busreh..	Dwarka ..	Sundry Importers
Rupees	18,518			
4 Packages Rs..	11,880	Debai ...		
5 Packages Rs.	12,000	Muscat..		
1 Package Sov.	4,612			
Gold Coins ...	17,843	Bagdad ..	Dwarka ..	A. Shaikon
Rupees	2,000			
1 Package Rs...	1,900	Mahome rah	Dwarka ..	H S M Shooshtari

BOMBAY MARKETS.

THURSDAY EVENING, | [12TH MARCH, 1908.

FINANCIAL.

MONEY :—
The Bank of Bengal Balance is Rs. 26 lacs up.

EXCHANGE :—
The Market opened unchanged to-day at 1s. 3 1d. T. T. and 1s. 3 29/32 on demand. There has not been much enquiry for Bank paper and buyers have been holding out for 1s. 3 15/16 demand which in some instances has been given for the mail. Credits are still very scarce and any that are offered are easily placed at 1s. 4 3/32 3 months' sight. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London ...	... 1s. 3 7/8d.
Demand Draft ...	... 1s. 3 29/32d.
Credits—4 months' sight ...	1s. 4 3/32d.
Do. 6 months' sight ...	1s. 4 7-32d.
Do. 2 months' sight—France	103
Do. 3 months' sight—Marks	123
Hongkong—20 days' sight ...	140
Yokohama—20 days' sight ...	151 1/4
Shanghai—20 days' sight ...	107

GOVERNMENT PAPER.
The market opened firmer to-day at 95¼ ready and 96⅛ for the settlement and closes with buyers at 96⅛ and 95¾ for ready and forward respectively. Comparatively small business is reported, but the arrears to the Bank of Bengal cash balance would indicate that money will probably be easier shortly.

and buyers are therefore more confident. Calcutta market is advised at 95¼ ready and 95 15/16 for delivery forward in a month.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs 95-12
1st Settlement...	" 95-14

BULLION :—
Bar silver in London, on Wednesday, advanced 1/16 to 25 9/16 for ready and 25 11/16 for delivery forward in two months, New York being ¼ up at 55 3/8. Locally the market has been steady. Ready bars opened at 6 14 ex-duty and close unchanged, but for forward delivery quotations are about 1/8 up since opening and close as under. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	6	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	5	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	3	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	3	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	2	0
Silver *as* Duty—Ready	66	8	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	65	13	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	65	13	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—
The market opened easier all round, and prices seem gradually giving way under the influence of dull markets and owing to the absence of enquiry. Some business is reported in Broach settlements, but otherwise the market is flat, and there is little or nothing doing. During the afternoon Good Broach again hardened and bnsiness was done at Rs. 267.

The demand for ready cotton continues meagre.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	275	March
Good M G. Broach ...	267	"
Fine M. G. Nagpur Kampti	218	"
Fine M. G. Damangaum Pulgaon	211	"
Fine M. G. Khangaum Akola	208/9	"
Fine M. G. Amraoti ...	208/9	"
Fine M. G. Muttia ...	199	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ..	195	"
Fine M. G. Khandeish ..	199	"
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	193/4	"
F. G. H. G. Bengals ...	172	"
Good Westerns ...	223	May
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar ...	249	"

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone...	Dull.	
Estimated Sales	8,000	bales.
Total Imports	Nil	

Future Delivery Prices :—

M.-A.	A.-M.	M.-J.	J.-J.	J.-A.
5·65 unchgd.	5·67 + 01	5·66 unchgd.	5·64 unchgd.	5·61 +01

A.-S.	S.-O.	O.-N.	N.-D.
5·51	5·42	5·35	5·32 unchgd.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :
The market continues steady, but enquiry is more limited. We quote :—

Ready	Rs.	8 2 0	B. T.
April-May	"	8 10 0	R. T.

Rapeseed :—
The market is steadier with more doing. We quote :—

Brown Cawnpore, Apl.-May	Rs.	9 8 0	R. T.
Yellow Guzerat	"	10 1 0	B. T.

Gingellyseed :—
The market is firmer owing to a beter demand and we quote as under :—

Muggy	Rs.	54 0	0
Yellow Hinganghat ...	"	56 8	0

Poppyseed :—

Tone—Firmer.	Rs.	11 0	0

Castorseed :—

Ready...	Rs.	30 8	0
April-May	"	31 8	0
Tone—Quiet but steady.			

Cottonseed :—

	Rs.	24 8	0
Tone—steady.			

Mowrasseed :—

	Rs.	5 2	0
Tone—Easier.			

Groundnuts—

	Rs.	44 0	0
Tone—Steady.			

Wheat :—

White Delhi, Apl.-May ...	Rs.	6 0	6 R. T.
Tone—Steady.			

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—

Bombay	1,370
India	60
Indian Specie Bank	50 1/2

Mills :—

David	390
Manockji Petit	3,270

Miscellaneous :—

Bombay Steam Nav. Pref. ...	270
Colaba Land and Mill... ...	1,025
Marcks and Co, ...	129

RailWays :—

Ahmedabad-Prantej	570
Amritsar-Patti	115
Tapti-Valley	430

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

Cotton	6,029 bales
Wheat	1,134 cwts.
Linseed	1,143 "
Rapeseed	1,071 "
Gingellyseed	3,315 "
Poppyseed	20
Groundnuts	609 "
Castorseed	4,214 "
Rice	1,395 "
Myrabollams	7,602 "
Cottonseed	5,750 "
Mowrasced	194 "
Gram	494 "
Joowar	615 "
Maize	45 "

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL COMMANDING, B. V. A.
Bombay, March 13.
439 CLASS FIRING.

The British Infantry Range at Colaba will be available for Class Firing on Sunday the 15th instant Firing to commence at 9 a. m.

CARTER & INTER CO. CUP.

The Competitions for the Carter and Inter Company. Cup any Challenge Cups will take place at Colaba on Sunday the 29th instant. Firing to commence at 9 a. m. Drawing for places at 8-45 a. m.

R. W. R. PENNINGTON, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP COMMANDING B. V. R.
Bombay, March 13.

108 Rifle Meeting—It is notified for information that the Annual Rifle Meeting will take place at Ghat Kopar from the 15th to 21st instant, commencing each day at 7 a. m.

Programme can be obtained on application at Head Quarters Entries close to-day on Friday the 13th instant.

1·9 Medals—Applications for Volunteer Long Service Medal should reach Adjutant's Office by the 15th instant.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

At a special emergent meeting of Lodge "Independence," Lucknow, (Scotch Constitution) Prince Vizia Ram Raj, Raja of Vizianagram, was initiated into the mysteries of Freemasonry. The meeting was an unusually large one, as many District Grand Officers and Past Masters journeyed to Lucknow to take part in the ceremony, at the close of which His Highness presented the Right Worshipful Master with a beautiful masonic jewel.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR Health, Beauty and Luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP", which Lady Howard writes,—"Is pleasant to use and whitens softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy, Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning:—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap" see that the Name and Figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by Chemists, Grocers, etc.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Re. 1 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS,

LITTLE—March 4, at Rawalpindi, the wife of Captain I. M. Little, 28th Punjabis of twins, a girl and a boy.

GREEN—March 9, at his residence, "Malvern House," Bangalore, the wife of Mr. C. B. Green, Military Assistant Surgeon, I.S.M.D., Pension Establishment, of a son.

DEATH.

AKEHURST—March 4, at Wai air, Thomas Lewis, Foreman, M.R. Co., suddenly, of heart failure, aged 52 years.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

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A LARGE Assortment of JEWELLERY, SILVER-WARE, JAPANESE SILKS, CHINESE SILKS—FLOWERED and EMBROIDERED; CREPES—EMBROIDERED; SILK DRESSES and BLOUSES—EMBROIDERED Always in Stock
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A Compound Elixir of Trifolium with Iodide of Potassium.
Better than Sarsaparilla. A course of this Medicine makes the Blood pure, the Skin clear, and tones up the whole system.
Rs. 1-4 per bottle.

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MADE from the active principle of the Indian Chiratta Plant. This principle has only been isolated by D. S. KEMP, F. C. S., and is acknowledged by the profession to be in the first rank as a cure for Fevers. As a general Tonic and promoter of appetite it is unrivalled.
Per Box of 100 tablets Re. 1.
The above are prepared only by
Kemp & Co. Ltd.
THE CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 49m. ; Sun sets, 6h. 43m. ; High water, 8·33m., 10·1a. ; Low water, 3·17m., 2·25a.

P. and O. steamer "Oceana," with English mails of 28th ultimo, due to arrive at 5 a. m.

Gaiety Theatre, the Musical Comedy Company, 9-30 p.m.

Skating Rink, Esplanade, 9-30 p. m.

The Royal Bioscope, Esplanade, 7 p. m. and 9-30 p. m.

Bombay Art Society's Exhibition, Town Hall, 8-30 a.m. to 8 p. m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Mar. 18th, Full Moon, 7h. 58·5m. a.m.; Mar. 25th, Last Quarter, 6h. 1·6m. p.m.; Mar. 1st, in Perigee, 6.h. a.m.; Mar 13th, in Apogee, 9h. a.m. Mar. 29th, in Perigee, 8h. a.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Saturday, March 14.—Mr. Justice Beaman's lecture on Religion, Students' Brotherhood, Prarthna Mandir, 6-15 p.m. Bombay Extra Races. Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races. Sun rises, 6h. 49m.; Sun sets, 6h. 43m. High water 9-32m., 10-33a.' Low water, 3-56m., 3-19a.

Sunday, March 15.—2nd Sunday in Lent. Sun rises, 6h. 48m. Sun sets, 6h. 49m. High water, 10-15m., 11·0a. Low water, 4 47m., 4 2a.

Monday, March 16.—Bombay Flour Mills Company, 7 Marine Street, 3 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 47m., Sun sets, 6h. 49m. High water, 10-49m, 11·24a. Low water, 4-55m., 4-38.

Tuesday, March 17.—Century Spinning and Manufacturing Co., ordinary and extraordinary general meetings, 10-30 a.m., 10-45 a.m., and 10-50 a.m. Municipal Standing Committee, 5-9 p. m. Public meeting of Parsis, *re* High Court Case, Alibless Baug. Sun rises, 6h. 46m. ; Sun sets, 6h. 49m High water, 11·22m., 11·47a. ; Low water, 5·21m. 5·12a.

Wednesday, March 18.—Bank Holiday. Bombay Extra Races. B. L. H., Annual Inspection by the General Officer Commanding, Santa Cruz. Sun rises, 6h. 45m.; Sun sets, 6h. 49m.; High water, 11·54m., Low water, 5·4pm., 5·45a.

Thursday, March 19.—Karachi Ice Company, 17 Tamarind Lane, 4 p. m. Municipal Corporation, 3-30 p. m. Empire Theatre, the Bandmann Comedy Company, 9-30 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 44m.; Sun sets, 6h. 50m. ; High water, 0-11m , 0-26a. ; Low water, 6-11m., 6-17a.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia, per s. s. "Devasha," will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a.m. on Wednesday the 18th current.

DISPENSARY RETURNS.—The following number of patients benefited by "The K. Damji Hirji and Laxmibai, mother of Seth Chinabhoy Peraj Charitable Dispensary," during the months of January and February : Males 953, females 934, children 414 : Total 2,301.

THE BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION.—A meeting of the Medical Profession will be held under the auspices of the Bombay Medical Union at Readymoney Building, to-morrow, at 6-30 P.M. (S.T.), when Khan Bahadur Dr. N. H. Choksy will address on the General Pathology and Serum Treatment of Plague.

DROWNED IN A WELL.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Morgue on view of the body of Dhurma Rowji, a Municipal cart-driver residing in the Municipal stable at Umerkhadi. While drawing water from the well in the compound of the stables deceased accidentally dropped the bucket into the well. He went into the well to recover it and disappeared. The well was dragged and his body was taken out. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

THE STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.—To-morrow the Hon'ble Mr. Justice F. C. O. Beaman will deliver a public address under the auspices of the above Institute in the Hall of the Elphinstone High School at 6-15 P. M. (S.T.), on "Religion." Mr. I. J. Vimadalal has kindly consented to preside. On Monday the 16th instant the Annual General Meeting of the Brotherhood will be held in the Hall of the Wilson College, Chowpatty, at 6-30 P. M. (S.T.), when Mrs. Muir Mackenzie will preside and deliver the annual address. There will be a number of speakers that day.

FIRE AT WORLEE.—A fire broke out in a row of huts at Worlee Paccadi on Wednesday afternoon, resulting in the total destruction of seven huts and causing damage to the extent of about a thousand rupees. The fire originated in a hut situated at the corner of the road and in consequence of the combustible nature of the materials of which the structures were constructed, and the strong breeze that was blowing at the time the flames spread rapidly and hut after hut fell a prey to them. The Fire Brigade were informed and the fire-engines which soon turned up rescued the other huts in the vicinity by extinguishing the flames in about half an hour. The cause is attributed to careless 'bidee' smoking.

SUICIDE OF A PARSEE YOUTH.—Mr. G. F. Chalk held an inquest at the G. T. Hospital touching the death of Ruttonji Burjorji Bahadurji, a Parsee tally clerk, aged, about forty. Deceased was married about three months ago and lived with his wife at Parel. He had no fixed service and whenever he got work he got wages. He had no work lately and was in reduced circumstances. He was very much depressed on account of his pecuniary difficulties. He left home at 10 a.m. on Wednesday saying he would return in the evening. At about 8 p.m. deceased's brother while passing along the Fort Market saw the deceased lying on the footpath. He was unconscious and was removed to the hospital where he died at 4 a.m. from the effects of opium poisoning. Evidence showed that the deceased had purchased a tola of opium from a [illegible] vendor in the Fort Market and of opium from a [illegible] found in his pocket. A small quantity of drug was [illegible] and the verdict of suicide was returned by the jury.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Prize Distribution.

SPEECH BY THE GOVERNOR.

THE annual prize distribution of the Grant Medical College took place yesterday in a specially erected shamiana in the compound of the College. H. E. Sir George Clarke, Governor of Bombay, presided ; and there were a large number of ladies and gentlemen present to witness the proceedings.

Colonel Dimmock, Principal of the College, read the report, which stated among other things that at the Test examinations for admission to the College in the L. M. S. class which were now held twice a year, there were :—In November 1907, 41 candidates, of whom 23 passed ; in January 1908, 52 candidates, of whom 25 passed. The total number of candidates was 93, of whom 48 passed ; of these, 42 joined the College. 65 candidates who have passed the P. E. and other higher tests in Arts have been admitted for the M. B. and B.S. courses without the entrance test. Also one second year student who passed the P. E. had reverted to the 1st year class for qualifying for the M. B. and B. S. Degrees. At the beginning of the year the highest number on the rolls was 638. Of these 89 left the College on completion of their five years' course of study; also 127 junior students left the College, most of them temporarily, owing to their failure in the University pre-final examinations. 3 died and 107 new students had joined the College, and the present number on the rolls was 526, of whom 31 were girls. Of these, 74 Christians, 257 Hindus, 161 Parsis, 24 Mahomedans, 9 Jews and one Sikh. At the beginning of the year there were 41 Military Medical pupils ; of these 11 passed out and left the College ; the total number at present on the rolls was 41.

In the University examination in Elementary Mechanics of solids and fluids there were 85 candidates, of whom 60 passed the examination. Among the successful candidates there were six female students. In the First examination in Medicine there were 152 candidates, of whom 67 passed. Two were placed in the First Class. Of the successful candidates 6 were female students. Two minor Professorships, viz one in Biology and the other in Physics, as well as three Tutorships, 2 in Physics and 1 in Bacteriology had been sanctioned during the year for the teaching of M. B. courses. Also increase of pay to Rs. 100 per month had been sanctioned to the tutors of four different subjects, who were drawing the old scale of pay, viz Rs. 75 per month. The pay of tutors in all the different subjects had now been brought to a uniform scale of Rs. 100 per month, except that where there were two tutors in a subject the pay of the junior tutor remained at Rs. 75 per month. This was one of the recommendations of the College Re-organization Committee. Mr. E. Moses, tutor in Materia Medica and Pharmacy had been selected Lord Reay Lecturer for this Session and he would commence the lecture series very shortly. The University authorities had lately made an amendment in their Medicine Regulations by which no candidate would be in future admitted to the 2nd examination in Medicine unless he had passed the First examination in Medicine. That in his opinion was a very good and useful amendment, inasmuch as it would be advantageous both to the College and the student. In the former case it would tend to prevent the undue overcrowding in classes and in the latter the considerable waste of energy and health as well as time in many cases ; but of the 14 students that appeared for both the examinations during the last 3 years only two had passed in the two examinations, 8 passed in the First examination and six failed in both. Dr. N. F. Surveyor had been carrying on his pharmacological and general research work in the F. D Petit Laboratory, viz : (1) Further experiments with Aconitum Heterophyllum on animal metabolism. (2) Effect of chloroform vapour on neutrient media for Bacteriology and on surgical dressings. (3) Some observations on the opsomic method. (4) A study of the effect of swertia cherata on animal metabolism. Dr. R. Row also had continued his research work in the F. D. Petit Laboratory. His investigations in plague were still in progress.

Captains Dickinson and Stephen conducted the College Entrance Examination this year.

Lieut-Colonel Dyson, I.M.S., Acting Sanitary Commissioner, associated with the Professor of Hygiene for conducting the special competitive examination for the award of the Howlett Prizes in Hygiene. They raised from their midst on this occasion one of their worthy collegues who had been associated with them in the work of the institution for the last 13 years—Lt.-Col. H. Herbert, I. M. S., who had lately retired from the service. He was a very able and skilful worker in the special branch of medical science and his devotion to study was most keen. The new building to the east of the present Eye hospital they now saw approaching completion as the result of his endeavours. His book entitled "Cataract-Extraction" was a most useful guide to medical graduates who wished to work in that branch of the profession. The Principal concluded the report with an expression of a most sincere gratitude and thanks to colleagues on the College staff for their cordial co-operation and the various details of the work connected with the institution and the hospitals attached to it. He was also thankful to Lt.-Col. Dyson, I M. S., for his co-operation with the Professor of Hygiene in the Howlett Prize examination ; and to Assistant Surgeon Magregor for superintending the garden. The Demonstrator, the tutors and the Fellows of the College had all worked very well indeed and their devotion to their duties was very praiseworthy.

Miss Clarke then distributed the prizes. One of the students, Mr. J. N. Mehta, who received more than half a dozen prizes, was greeted with loud cheering, and H. E. the Governor also at the close of his speech congratulated the young medico on his success.

THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

H. E. the Governor, who on rising to address was greeted with tremendous cheering, said :—I have read with great interest the reports of the last and previous years dealing with the work of this College, and I regard them as conclusive of the sound instruction which is being carried on here. In my address to Convocation, I felt it to be my duty to express dissatisfaction with some aspects of education in this Presidency. In the organisation and methods of science teaching especially, I find great defects which, I believe, are checking the spread of the kind of knowledge sorely needed by the Indian people. I made an appeal for help to improve the means of teaching science; but I did not dare to hope that my appeal would meet with so prompt and so extremely generous a response. The munificent donation of Sir Cowasjee Jehangir, worthy of the traditions of a family that has been distinguished for its benefactions to public purposes of every kind in Bombay, will remove many difficulties. I now hope to be able in time to see the teaching of science placed on a new footing, and if this is done, I am convinced that the generosity of Sir Cowasjee will confer lasting benefit on the people of this Presidency as a whole, as well as on the Grant Medical College.

I speak with diffidence as to medical teaching ; but I believe that the work done here is thoroughly sound in character and excellent in quality. That the standard of examinations must be high is proved by the recent success of graduates in entrance to the Indian Medical Service and also by the fact that in several instances they have obtained English or Scottish diplomas with ease after a short period of further study. I hope that the time will come when the medical degrees of the Bombay University will rank on a level with those of London, of Edinburgh, or of Dublin. I noticed that there has been a failing off in numbers, due apparently to the greater strictness of the regulations, but the diminution seems to have occurred in the somewhat crowded junior classes, and I gather that the College has now as many students as it can properly accommodate. The new buildings in course of construction will be valuable additions, and the hostel cannot fail to prove a great advantage to the College.

I am a little disappointed to find that the sanitary surveyor's course seems to have attracted only three graduates last year. We cannot attach too much importance to sanitation, in which India is still very backward. Sanitation is becoming more and more a special branch of study, and the Japanese have shown in the late war that the loss of soldiers' lives in the field from disease can be reduced to narrow limits by carefully organised sanitation. In India there is the widest field for this branch of medical knowledge, and I hope that there will be openings for Indian students in raising the standard of health of the people. Curative measures are most valuable and must always be necessary, but the removal of the causes which create, spread, and intensify diseases offers a wide field for activity, which is now beginning to be explored. I trust that some day the University of Bombay will see its way to give a diploma for public health. I have some other aspirations for the future, which, I hope, will be realized even if not in my time of office.

It is encouraging to know that research work is being carried on by Drs. Surveyor and Row in the Dinshaw Petit Laboratory. The more students and graduates who can be attracted to original work of this nature the better for India. We have now a School of Tropical Medicine in Liverpool which is doing good work ; but there can be no better country for study of this nature than India, and no better place in India than Bombay. My hope is, therefore, to see the development of Parel into a great school for research work and study of the causes and the means of prevention of the diseases which afflict India. Such an institution as I contemplate would provide the means of giving post-graduate courses of training of a very valuable kind. Post graduate courses are largely taken advantage of in England, and I believe that they would be equally valued in India. But like so many other things that India wants, this is a question of money, and the many and growing demands upon Government make it impossible for us to do all that we wish for the benefit of the people. This aspiration of mine must wait until some great public benefactor is inspired to provide the means of establishing in Bombay a School of Tropical Medicine worthy of India, and capable of ministering to her many medical needs. Meanwhile, I am taking the preliminary steps to organise a Medical Conference to be held here in February next. Many measures of preparation are necessary to secure the success of such a Conference ; but I have promises of kind co-operation and am hopeful that it will be possible to bring all branches of the great medical profession together and that we shall have papers and discussions of permanant value.

In conclusion, I wish to say a few words to the students of this College. I want you always to remember that you are being trained for one of the noblest of professions—the only profession that is devoted to the saving of life and the mitigation of suffering. That is a profession to which every one should be proud to belong. It is also a profession which has many new fields to conquer and many fresh achievements open to it. The enormous advances of the last half century are only an indication of what will be done in the future. I hope it will fall to some of you to make discoveries which will benefit generations to come ; but you can do this only by strenuous work, and what you learn now is only a foundation on which, if you desire to excel, you must build for yourselves. I am sorry to see that the number of lady students is still small. There is an immense amount of work in India which can only be done by lady practitioners—work which would save much suffering and many lives of helpless women. I hope that in future more Indian ladies will choose the medical profession, in which some of them have already won success. I warmly congratulate the prize-winners and especially Mr. Mehta who has so greatly distinguished himself. And I wish you all success in future examinations and the larger success in life which comes only from earnest and self-sacrificing work. (Loud Applause).

Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy in proposing a vote of thanks to H. E. the Governor and to Miss Clarke said they all knew that H. E. the Governor was one of the busiest men in the city and they all were therefore thankful to His Excellency for his condescension in coming there that afternoon. He had great pleasure in proposing a hearty vote of thanks to His Excellency and Miss Clarke.

Dr. Temulji B. Nariman in seconding the proposition said most of those present perhaps remembered the complaint he made before about the rulers of this Presidency not coming there to preside at the prize-giving of the College. The rulers could get knowledge of matters relating to the institution better by coming there than through reports. He was therefore glad to see His Excellency there that afternoon. The Grant Medical College was the only Medical College in the Presidency, and therefore greater personal contact and knowledge was essential to place the College on a par with colleges in the West. The number of colleges in India compared to that of colleges in the West was very small. His Excellency had proved himself a ruler full of sympathy with the people of the Presidency. His Excellency's various addresses and especially his address as Chancellor of the University of Bombay, which was one of the greatest Convocation addresses ever delivered in Bombay, had fully borne out our expectations of his capacity and wide sympathy. He (the speaker) hoped during His Excellency's regime the work of medical men both official and non-official would be appreciated. He was sure they all regretted Lady Clarke's absence that afternoon, for they had full appreciation of the interest Her Excellency took in the welfare of the women of India.

The proposition was carried with acclamation ; and the proceedings terminated.

STONE-THROWING IN CALCUTTA.

Bengali Boy Fined.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
CALCUTTA, MARCH 12.

A Bengali boy was to-day fined Rs. 15 by the Chief Presidency Magistrate for throwing stones at a motor-car in Upper Circular Road where even the Viceroy's car has recently been subjected to this annoyance

CALCUTTA DOCK COOLIES.

Resume Work.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
CALCUTTA, MARCH 12.

Some three hundred of the Dock hands who have been on Strike here to-day resumed work.

THE PARESHNATH TEMPLE APPEAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
CALCUTTA, MARCH 12.

The hearing of the Pareshnath Temple appeal case commenced before Justices Rampini and Sharfuddin here to-day.

KILLED BY A STEAM LORRY.

Suit for Damages Dismissed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
CALCUTTA, MARCH 12.

Mr. Justice Chitty to-day dismissed with costs the case in which Prokash Chandra Dey claimed Rs. 10,000 for the death of his father who was run over and killed by a steam lorry belonging to Mr. W. Lewis. The Court held that no negligence had been established.

MR. E. W. PAYNE of the Bengal Jail Department is ill at home and unable to return.

THE Bank of Bengal Directors to-day left their rate at 8 per cent.

SIR LANCELOT HARE holds a Durbar at Dacca on 24th instant.

MR. E. H. WEST, Assistant Secretary, Army Department, has six months' extension of leave from the end of March.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Sudden changes of temperature supply dry persons prone to rheumatism, sciatica, tic doloureux, and many maladies, scarcely less painful, though of shorter duration. On the first attack of stiffness or suffering in any muscle, joint or nerve, recourse should immediately be had to fomenting the seat of disease with hot brine and rubbing in this remarkable Ointment, which will assuage the uneasiness of the part, subdue inflammation and reduce the swelling. The Pills simultaneously taken will rectify constitutional disturbances and restore the strength. No remedy heretofore discovered has proved so effective as the Ointment and Pills for relieving gouty, rheumatic and scrofulous attacks, which affect all ages, and are commonly called hereditary.

DAVID SASSOON INDUSTRIAL AND REFORMATORY INSTITUTION.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. L. Jenkins, U.S.I., I.C.S., presided at the prize-giving of the David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution held in the grounds of the Institution last evening when a number ladies and gentlemen were present, among them being Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Mrs. Slater, Mr. H. E. E. Procter, Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Mr. S. M. Moses, Khan Bahadur M. C. Marsban, Rao Bahadur Dhakji Kasinath, Mr. Jayakar and Mr. Tribhowandas Manguldas Nathubhai.

Mr. J. Sanders Slater

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The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, MARCH 13, 1908.

THE TWO-POWER STANDARD.

MR. ASQUITH'S assurance that we do not mean to be left behind in the matter of naval defence signifies, if anything, that the Two-Power Standard is to be maintained. If by next year reasonable probability is found that the German building programme will be carried out, the Government will provide for such building as will prevent German superiority. It would have been more satisfactory if such building had been provided for at once, for it will take time to make up leeway if German plans are commenced as anticipated. As Mr. H. W. Wilson pointed out, the other day, in the *National Review*, on the other shore of the North Sea a fleet is being created of such size and strength as to constitute an open challenge to British aspirations to command the sea. In the words of that authority: "It is not what is to be actually done in the year 1908 by Germany that is full of menace; her plans are laid far ahead, and we now know that the great programme of 1908 will be succeeded by as great programmes in 1909 and 1910, while in the last-named year a fresh Navy Bill is officially foreshadowed yet further augmenting the Kaiser's fleet." It is generally known that the Bill, among other proposals, provides for the speedy replacement of the eight smaller armoured cruisers and the older battleships of the "Kaiser" class now on the German effective list, by huge 20,000-ton battleships and armoured cruisers of the improved "Invincible" class, and will put up the annual programme from four large armoured ships to five. The British Government had friction with the Admiralty before adopting the Naval Estimates, now under discussion, though experts warned them that any hesitation or delay on England's part in meeting the new German programme would be disastrous, and that it would grow more difficult each year that the British Admiralty waits and hesitates to cover lost ground. In going the length that it has, however, the Government has given umbrage to many of its followers and the Labour and Socialist members, as we saw the other day, voted solid against the Government whose position was saved by the patriotism of the Opposition. As the price of that support, Government should have been made to extend its programme with greater despatch than has been promised, for, after all, the occasion for increased energy presented itself, and the condition upon which that promise hangs is certain to be fulfilled.

"One must not be under an illusion that Germany cannot build the great ships that she desires to have. There may and probably will be considerable difficulties within two or three years in the German shipbuilding yards, but on the other hand the introduction and universal adoption of the modern "Dreadnought" type of battleships gives Germany some advantages that cannot be ignored—namely, that she thereby obtains a better start for the future than she had in 1900." This is the testimony of a service paper, which does not advocate anything beyond the maintenance of the Two-Power Standard, but it served to reassure the British Government as to the safety of their cutting down expenditure, though, as we are reminded, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, in a speech on record, once declared: "I accept in the fullest and most complete form the doctrine that it is necessary for this country to hold the command of the sea. I accept the doctrine that the test and standard of this supremacy is that our fleet should be as strong as the combined strength of any two other fleets in the world." Yet Sir Henry's Government is permitted to drift away from this doctrine and give us nothing beyond the promise that if such a thing occurs, then he may put his theory into practice. In a diagram, which Mr. Wilson has prepared, relating to Naval expenditure, he shows that down to the date of the present Admiralty regime the standard was maintained, judging by the outlay. He shows that down to 1904, at the close of which year Admiral Fisher took office, the British outlay on the Navy was almost continuously above that of the two next stronger Powers. Down to about 1902 France and Russia were little two Powers; from 1902 onwards Germany and the United States took their place. Throughout the period from 1902, German and American naval expenditure steadily rose, from 1904 British naval expenditure declined. The two lines on the diagram crossed one another in 1906, the foreign expenditure rising and the British expenditure falling; and in the financial year 1907-8 the combined outlay exceeds our own by about six millions, or by three millions if allowance is made for British outlay on naval works. For the year 1908-9, the combined outlay will probably be about forty-four millions, though the American and German estimates have not yet been voted. These and other figures brought forward by Mr. Wilson cannot be challenged.

As illustrating German shipbuilding progress we have it stated that the German votes for the four large Dreadnoughts to be laid down in 1908 are so heavy that the ships will be completed with unusual speed, so the policy of waiting to see is an exceedingly undesirable one to adopt. Counting the four ships above referred to, Germany will this year have ten Dreadnoughts and Invincibles building or completing. Allowing that the two British "Nelsons" are equal to Dreadnoughts we shall have twelve of the new types to the German ten. This fact alone should have proved to the British Government the absolute necessity of keeping up to the Two-Power Standard at whatever cost. But they have neglected their opportunity and, besides neglecting to build ships, they have allowed four years to pass without providing for the repair of the Dreadnoughts at Rosyth where by this time huge and adequate graving docks should have been completed so as to give our fleet in the North Sea equal facilities to those possessed by Germany on the opposite shore. The present Government has not risen to its reponsibilities, which in the matter of the Navy are forcibly indicated by Mr. Wilson who, concluding his article, writes: "Without security there can be no national prosperity, no great industry, no healthy life. And the claims of security demand that at whatever cost England shall year by year lay down two keels to the Kaiser's one and shall not flinch from the sacrifices which such a course must involve."

PARSI LADIES' ASSOCIATION. THE Parsis established some time ago an Association for the express purpose of helping their womankind in sickness and distress, and we are very glad to see that it is already doing good work among the community. This Parsi Ladies' Association is an excellent idea well carried out in practice, and well-wishers of the other native communities would like to see it adopted by them too. Women must be helped by women, and especially is this the case among Indian women who are more than usually reticent to men about their affairs. Women alone can reach them, and those who are in good circumstances ought to do what in their power lies to alleviate the sufferings of their own sex. The Purdah system renders it almost impossible for men to speak to the other sex, and this consideration alone ought to bring home to women in well-to-do circumstances the desirability of philanthropic work among the poorer of their own sex. The Parsis have, as is but proper, led the way in this matter, and we hope the Mahomedans among whom the Purdah is still a powerful obstacle will follow suit. The Purdah does not fortunately exist among Parsis now; still the necessity for women to do active charitable work within the limits of their own sex is not obviated by any means. Though this community is on the whole wealthy and a tolerably good standard of living prevails in it, yet the poor are with it as with all of us. The proportion of the poor is not large, but many who ought to know say it is growing larger day by day. Whether this be true or not, the fact is clear that the Association finds plenty of work to do in its proper sphere. And we are afraid that this work which it is now doing would have been neglected or but clumsily done, if this agency were not started to cope with it. The Parsis have excellent means and agencies for looking after their poor for whom they have special funds under the management of their just, now much criticised, Panchayet and other bodies; and new funds are being every now and then started. But up till very recently all these agencies were worked by men, and there was not a single fund which distributed help to women by the agency of their own sex. This was a drawback, for it is very hard for men to reach suffering and misery among women. This want became very glaring as the community advanced in enlightenment, till some three years ago some influential ladies of leading families among the community combined quietly and unostentatiously for the purpose of doing charitable work among the poorer of their sex. It was quite a novel thing that they undertook to do; but the way in which they have been doing it so far for the last three years deserves high praise. They have not a large fund at their disposal, they do not need large funds though of course they would like to have a little larger fund than they actually have in order to be able to spend it for their laudable purposes. They have combined in this Association not so much for the purpose of collecting funds from people as for spending them judiciously to the really suffering women who may be in need but who do not proclaim even their pressing needs from the housetops. Their work is active philanthropy, peripatetic even, of seeking out the really needy and suffering of their sex and helping them with the necessary means. For this purpose these ladies make it a point to visit slums, and find out the lessness and misery in quarters where they are most likely to exist. From their annual report, just published, it appears that members of this Association—who as we have said above represent many wealthy families—in the course of their visit during the past year to several chawls and localities where their poor live found two hundred women and children needing help form them in a variety of ways which was cheerfully rendered them through this Association. This help took for instance the from of either giving tonic medicines, spectacles, Mellins' food for children, or of removing some for change to Khandala or Deolali and other places. We believe a large part of those two hundred cases would have gone unknown and untended but for this highly useful philanthropic Association of Parsi ladies. The work it does is a fine object lesson in practical charity to the other communities, and we wish they would go and do likewise.

THE LAW OF TREASURE TROVE. VERY little is known by the general public of the law relating to treasure trove, but that it is not a case of ignorance being bliss was proved by a discussion on the subject before the Royal Society of Arts. There must always be a certain amount of interest in treasure trove, for it appeals essentially to the gambling spirit, but few people know that when a man finds a thing there are four claimants to it, the finder, the owner of the land, the grantee from the Crown of the rights to treasure trove, and the Crown itself and, as Mr. Read of the British Museum remarked, in nine cases out of ten the Crown holds the trump card. That an inquest is held on treasure trove is known to most, but the subsequent proceedings are veiled in mystery to the ordinary man. Of what happens the function of the British Museum is perhaps least understood. That institution acts as official assessor to the Treasury in such matters, and its fairness is shown by the few appeals there have been against its decisions and, in a minor way, by the fact that one appellant found his reward decreased by a special arbitrator appointed. If this were clearly understood, there would probably be less grumbling against the law as it stands. For the ordinary man the law which seems such a deprivation is a distinct advantage. The usual discoverer of treasure trove is of the labouring class, little able to estimate its value. The Government steps in and has it valued for him on the most fair basis. Because the protective value of the law is not understood, much of the reward possible has often been lost. The British Museum values an article of treasure trove at its bullion and also at its antiquarian interest. Frequently the latter is by far the greater, and the difference is lost because, fearful of losing the value of the find, the finder places the article in the melting pot. The official procedure generally resolves itself into giving the finder eighty per cent. of the value realised, and this must be considered liberal treatment, for not only is the best market open but the too often ignorant finder is rescued from possible swindling by small dealers and loses only what a reputable dealer would expect as his profit on the purchase. Opposition to the law in this case is entirely due to misunderstanding and the attitude taken by speakers in the discussion alluded to is altogether commendable. Having proved that the law is an advantage to the individual, they proceeded to prove that its extension is desirable in archæological interests. At present the law of treasure trove relates only to gold and silver, but following the proven theory that generally the archæological value is greater than the bullion value, it follows that much must be lost which does not come under the provisions of the law at all. The mistake is that the finder has no real recognised rights and that his reward of eighty per cent. or thereabouts is an act of grace. Were it thoroughly recognised that the finder has rights, there would be less destruction of valuable finds, and museums would benefit. Under the category of "waifs and strays" in addition to treasure trove all articles found can be claimed by the Crown in Scotland, and a similar principle is desirable all over the Empire, for while nothing can be lost by it, much may possibly be gained.

THE LORDS AND THE LAND BILL. IT was in August last that the Lords refused to consider the Scotch Land Bill which, Lord Rosebery said, would "introduce into the healthy body corporate of Scotland the poisonous bacillus of the Irish agrarian system." The voting on that occasion was 162 against 39, for while the Lords have now again rejected that Bill by 153 to 33. That the Upper House is an authority on land questions was admitted at the time, even by Mr. Winston Churchill, but expert views, it seemed, were not wanted, for on August 22nd. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman said that as the Lords appeared to intend alterations in the Bill so that it would not carry out the intention of the Government, it would be dropped. The contention on the part of the Lords is that there is no justification for exceptional legislation in Scotland outside the Crofter area, while the Government view is that it was an excellent excuse for an attack on the Lords. To the utterances of obscure members one need pay little attention, but the Autumn saw responsible members of the Government telling the public that the incident would not be forgiven and that unless the Lords mended their ways the Commons would mend them for them. The Lords have not mended their ways in this respect and it will be interesting to see what is done. We do not think the future is likely to be made any more exciting by the incident. There will, of course, be much talking, but definite action is highly improbable and the threats uttered will probably be more discreet in view of bye-elections past, present and future. One immediate effect will be felt at Peckham in that it will give a clear field for party opinion unhampered by any adventitious questions. The people who understand the point of dissention in the Scottish Bill are few and still fewer care anything about it. The Government knows this full well—as well as it knows that "Abolish the Lords" is too risky a cry to resurrect at the present time.

THE Austrian Lloyd's s.s. China, from Trieste, left Aden for Bombay on the evening of the 11th instant and is due here on the evening of the 18th instant.

MAHARAJA SIR GUANDRA SHAMSHER JANG, the Prime Minister of Nepal, will take with him a suite of about forty, on his visit to England. His Excellency will leave Bombay in the "City of Vienna," on the 19th April.

THE Directors of the Bank of Bombay have appointed Mr. Lyon Scott to act as Agent at Poona vice Mr. J. M. Scott, transferred to Amraoti Branch.

MESSRS. A. A. APCAR, W. Garth, A. G. H. Macpherson, J. R. Stewart and J. D. West have been elected stewards of the Calcutta Turf Club for the coming year.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway for the weeks ending 25th January, 1908, amounted to Rs. 23,429, being a decrease on the corresponding week of the previous year of Rs. 8,261. The total earnings from 1st January to 25th January, 1908, were Rs. 83,248, being a decrease on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 2,946.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Dholka Railway for the week ending 25th January, 1908, amounted to Rs. 3,034, being an increase on the corresponding week of the previous year of Rs. 1,087. The total earnings from 1st January to 25th January, 1908, were Rs. 10,092, being an increase on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 2,877.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway for the week ending 25th January, 1908, amounted to Rs. 6,686, being an increase on the corresponding week of the previous year of Rs. 1,646. The total earnings from 1st January to 25th January 1908, were Rs. 21,009, being an increase on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 4,904.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending March 10 was 1,068, giving a death-rate of 54·66 per annum per thousand as against 54·61 the corresponding period of last year, and 94·01 the average over the past five years. Of the total number, 65 died from fevers; 254, plague; 42, small-pox; 46, measles; 2, cholera; 1, leprosy; 65, phthisis; 44, diseases of the nervous system; 215, affections of the respiratory organs; 37, diarrhœa; 27, dysentery; 40, still-born; 99, old-age and debility; 13, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 17; Brahmin, 39; Lingaet, 2; Bhattia, 2; Hindu of other castes, 465; Hindu low caste, 133; Musalman, 284; Parsee, 33; Jew, 5; Native Christian, 35; Eurasian, 4; European, 6; Negro-African, 1. The total number of births was 535 as against 315 to the corresponding period of last year, and 513 the average over the past five years.

THE RETIRING CHIEF JUSTICE.

Former Chief Justices of Bombay.

SIR LAWRENCE JENKINS retires this week from his high post of Chief Justice of our High Court of Bombay, to take up the seat in the Secretary of State's Council of India at home usually reserved for a lawyer of eminence with Indian experience. There have been only five such lawyers appointed as members ever since the Council of India was created in 1858, and Sir Lawrence will be the sixth when he takes his seat at the end of the present month. These five are Sir Elliot Macnaghten, Sir Thomas Erskine Perry, Sir Henry Turner Maine, Sir Charles Turner and Sir John Edge. The last mentioned who retires this month was Chief Justice of the North-Western Provinces for twelve years before he was appointed to the India Council in 1898 to succeed Sir Charles Turner—who, by the way died only last October at the age of 75—and whose Indian experience was wider as he was first for twelve years a Puisne Judge at Allahabad and then for seven years, from 1873 to 1886, Chief Justice of Madras. The latter had succeeded on the death in February 1888 of the great jurist and philosopher, Sir Henry Maine who had been appointed in November 1871 after his retirement from India as Law Member of the Viceroy's Council two years previously. Sir Henry Maine had no experience as an Indian Judge, but his legal acumen was very great, and his work as Law Member, at Calcutta and Simla under Lords Lawrence and Mayo entitled him to speak with authority on legal points coming before the Secretary of State. Maine had been appointed when Elliot Macnaghten retired in Nov. 1871. The latter was an original member of the Council of India on its first formation in 1858, and was appointed to it as one of the ten Directors of the old East India Company. He had gained legal experience by holding various appointments in the Supreme Court at Calcutta. He belonged to the well known family of Macnaghten and was the son of a former Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Bengal and brother of the envoy who was assassinated at Cabul in 1841. Thus of these four legal members, who succeeded one another in the India Council during these fifty years, not one had experience gained in Bombay either at the Bar or on the Bench. But there was one member appointed very soon after the creation of the Council who had Bombay experience, and that was Sir Erskine Perry who was Chief Justice here of the Supreme Court from 1847 till 1851, and before that from 1841 Puisne Justice of the same Court. He was in the Council for 23 years from 1859 till his death on 22nd April 1882. He was not the ostensible legal member, for Macnaghten and Maine were such during his term, yet he brought his old Bombay experience and still more his wide sympathy with the natives acquired here, to bear on all questions coming before the Council. When he died his place was not filled of course by a lawyer but by an administrator of Bengal experience, Sir Ashley Eden.

In Sir Lawrence Jenkins, then, Bombay will have its second legal representative in the Secretary of State's Council after the lapse of 26 years since Sir Erskine Perry's death. In many other respects, too, he resembles that eminent Bombay Judge of former days. Like Perry who was born in 1806 he came to the Chief Justiceship of Bombay in his forty-first year. Perry retired from this country five years younger when he was 45 in 1851. Both are great lawyers. But it is in their extra-judicial work while here that they resemble each other most. Perry was ever ready to encourage the natives in their new zeal for education, and was himself President of the Board of Education which was the precursor of the Department of Public Instruction. Beyond education also, in the social sphere his influence was strongly felt, and the gratitude of the native citizens of Bombay was expressed in several addresses on his departure and by the useful memorial which still bears witness to the regard in which he was held by people here, the Professorship of Law called after him. There can be no doubt that Sir Lawrence is equally esteemed by the native community here. We hope that a memorial to his worth will take a similar form in the shape of another professorship in the newly remodelled Law College. Perry entered Parliament as member for Davenport and served the people of India there very well for several years before he was made a member of the Secretary of State's Council in August 1859. The present Chief Justice goes straight there from Bombay. But he is young, and we may hope that after serving his short term of seven years, recently fixed by an Act, he may enter Parliament unless, as is probable, he will get into the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. However that may be, we hope that he will reach the good old age of Perry who died at 76.

When Sir Lawrence Jenkins came in our midst nine years ago the post of Chief Justice had earned an unenviable notoriety by the sudden deaths within five months of two of its successive incumbents. Sir Lewis Kershaw (1895-1899) whom he immediately succeeded, died on 17th Feb. 1899 after holding his high office for a few months. Sir Charles Farran (1840-1898) had died a few months previously on 10th September 1898, having been Chief Justice only three years. But after this unlucky interval, the Chief Justiceship of the High Court has resumed its normal course, and Sir Lawrence now retires like his four predecessors in good health. There have been seven Chief Justices of the Bombay High Court since its remodelment in 1862. Of these seven, two as just stated, have died in Bombay at their post and lie buried in Sewree. But the other five including Sir Lawrence, all retired. Sir Charles Sargent (1821-1900) whom Sir C. Farran succeeded, held the post for the longest time, viz., 12 years, from 1882 to 1895, and retired at the age of nearly 75, and died at 79. This age was exceeded by another of our Chief Justices, Sir Richard Couch, who died only the other day at the ripe age of 88 on 29th November 1905. Sir Charles Sargent's immediate predecessor was Sir Michael Westropp (1817-1890) who was Chief of the High Court from 1870 till 1882, for twelve years. He lived in retirement for eight years and died in 1890 at the age of 73. Sir Michael was an old member of the Bombay Bar which he had joined in 1854 and had been successively, Advocate-General, Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, and Puisne Justice till he was made Chief Justice. Sir Richard Couch (1817-1905) the predecessor of Sir Michael was Chief Justice only four years from 1866 to 1870, going away to Calcutta in the latter year as Chief Justice of Bengal. He had come out to Bombay as Puisne Justice in 1862 at 45, and remained in all for eight years, resigning at the age of 53. Sir Matthew Sausse (1809-1867) whom Sir Richard succeeded, was the first Chief Justice of the High Court when it was remodelled in June 1862, and he remained at his post till March 1866, retiring at 57 and dying eighteen months later in November 1867. Thus of the seven Chief Justices, Sir Lawrence is the youngest to come to this post and also the youngest to retire. The first, Sir M. Sausse, came at 53 and retired at 57; the second, Sir R. Couch, came at 49 and retired at 53; the third, Sir M. Westropp, came at 53 and retired at 65; the fourth, Sir C. Sargent, came at 61 and retired at 75; the fifth, Sir C. Farran, at 55 and died at 57; the sixth, Sir L. Kershaw, came at 53 and died at the same age; the seventh, Sir L. Jenkins, came at 44 and resigns at a few weeks after 45 having been born 22nd December 1853 just three weeks, by the way, before Lord Curzon.

Hitherto we have considered the Chief Justiceship of the High Court of Bombay. But that post existed long before the High Court, for the latter Court was evolved out of the Supreme Court in 1862, and the Supreme Court in its turn grew in 1823 out of the old King's Court called the Recorder's Court established in 1798. Therefore when we consider the succession to this high office we must begin at the beginning and look at all those who have presided over the Recorder's Court and the Supreme Court whose proper successor our High Court of to-day is. The first proper predecessor of Sir Lawrence Jenkins was thus Sir William Syer who came here in 1798 to preside over the Recorder's Court which was the first King's Court in our Presidency. He held office for just four years and died here on 9th October 1802 in an unlucky moment for all his successors in the Recordership save one, died at their post. This one was the second Recorder, the famous man of letters and politician Sir James Mackintosh (1765-1832), who came to Bombay at the age of 39, two years younger than Sir Lawrence, and retired in 1811 at 46. He lived for 21 years longer, dying at 67 in 1832. The next three Recorders all died in office. Sir Alexander Anstruther (1765-1819) who had been Advocate-General at Madras came here in 1813 at 44 and died in 1819 at 50. Mauritius where he had gone for a change. He was the brother of the famous hero of Corunna in the Peninsula War. Sir William David Evans (1767-1821) who was a Welshman like his successor of Jay, came to succeed Anstruther in October 1820 at the age of 53 and died here on 5th December 1821 fourteen months later, and is buried in our Cathedral. His successor, the fifth and last Recorder was Sir Edward West (1782-1828) under whom the Recorder's Court underwent a change in 1823 and was called the Supreme Court.

In the Recorder's Court there had been only one judge at a time; but when it became the Supreme Court there were two Puisne Judges besides the Chief Justice, and they also were made knights on appointment. Sir Edward West the last Recorder became the first Chief Justice of the new Supreme Court opened in May 1824. He was 42 at the time, and after a very troublous period when there was continuous conflict between the Court and the Company's Government, he died at Poona on 18th August 1828 at the age of 46. He was a very peppery man who fell out with nearly everybody and one of his colleagues on the Bench, Sir Ralph Rice, left him and went away in disgust. He was temporarily succeeded by his other colleague Sir Charles Chambers (1789-1828) who died, too, a few weeks later on 13th October 1828, and was buried in the Cathedral. Another Recorder man, Sir John Peter Grant (1774-1848) succeeded him temporarily, and he brought the dispute with the Company's Government under Malcolm to a head and took the very unusual step of closing the Court in 1829. This step was disapproved of by the President of the Board of Control, Lord Ellenborough who chose the Advocate-General who was in favour of Malcolm, Sir James Dewar as the permanent Chief Justice. Dewar was still young, hardly 32; yet he died in a year on 25th November 183 , and the post was once more vacant. Sir Herbert Compton (1770-1846) the Advocate-General of Bengal, was made Chief Justice in 1 and he remained till 1839, retiring at 69. Thus the youngest Chief Justice of 32 was succeeded by an old one at 61. Sir John Awdry (1795-18 came next at the age of 44 and he retired in two years, in 1841. He lived thereafter for 3 years, dying at 80 in 1875. He was succeeded by Sir Henry Roper (1800-1863) another peppery man but an excellent lawyer. He even fought a duel, and was otherwise a man of bad temper who insulted even his successor when he came out from England to take his place. Roper had risen from the ranks, so to speak, and his rise was wonderfully rapid. This might have turned his head. He became a Puisne Judge at 35 and Chief Justice at 41, exactly Sir Lawrence's age, and retired in 1846 at 46, dying seventeen years later at 63. He was the great grandson of the eight Lord Twynham, and his son passed through the late war in South Africa. His successor Sir David Pollock (1780-1847) was a very old man when he came here in 1846 to take up this post; in fact he was the oldest of all our Chief Justices when he came into office at 66. He paid the penalty of this rash act of first coming out to India at so advanced an age and died in eight months on 22nd May 1847, being buried in the Cathedral. He was the last Chief Justice to die in office here till our days when two Chief Justices died here in 1898-99. He was the brother of General Pollock the avenger of our Afghan disasters in 1841, and the uncle of Sir Frederick Pollock the brilliant jurist and man of letters. Sir Erskine Perry (1806-1882) came after him at 41 and retired in 1852. He was succeeded in 1852 by Sir William Yardley (1810-1878) who had come out at the early age of 37 as a Puisne Judge here. He retired very early at 48 in 1858, not dying till twenty years after in 1878 at the age of 68. After him came for a brief year Sir Henry Davison from Madras where he was Puisne Justice. To Madras he returned in May 1859 to become Chief Justice there and died the next year at Ootacamund in November 1860. Sir Matthew Sausse (1809-1867) who had come out as a Puisne Judge in 1856 succeeded him and remained in this post till the Supreme Court was transformed into the present High Court in 1862. Sir Matthew who was the last Chief Justice of the old Supreme Court became in 1862 the first Chief Justice of the High Court. His successors we have already enumerated and mentioned.

Thus since 1798 there had been 20 Chief Justices and Recorders, during 110 years. The average period for each has been five years and a half. Sir Lawrence Jenkins has held this post three and a half years above this average. Five Chief Justices have been able to retire at an earlier age than the present Chief Justice, viz. Sir John Awdry and Sir Erskine Perry at 45, Sir Henry Roper and Sir James Mackintosh at 46 and Sir William Yardley at 48. One of these, Awdry, lived to be 80, and another, Perry, died at 76. Sir Richard Couch who resigned at 53 lived to be 88. Eight out of the twenty have died in office here, one of them, Dewar, at the age of only 33.

We append a succession list of Recorders and Chief Justices of Bombay, not including the acting ones, with their dates of holding office and also of their birth and death. The latter dates we have made out in some cases with difficulty, and it was that of Sir William Syer and of Sir Henry Davison, we have not been able to find the date of birth, and we may hope that this list may be found useful for reference.

RECORDERS.		
Sir William Syer ...	(died 9 Oct. 1802)	1798-1802
Sir James Mackintosh ...	(1765-1832)	1804-1811
Sir Alexander Anstruther ...	(1769-1819)	1813-1819
Sir W David Evans	(1767-1821)	1820-1821
Sir Edward West	(1782-1828)	1823-1828
CHIEF JUSTICES OF SUPREME COURT.		
Sir Edward West	(1782-1828)	1823-1828
Sir James Dewar	(1796-1839)	1829-1829
Sir Herbert Compton ...	(1770-1846)	1831-1839
Sir John Wether Awdry ...	(1795-1875)	1839-1841
Sir Henry Roper	(1800-1863)	1841-1846
Sir David Pollock	(1780-1847)	1846-1847
Sir T Erskine Perry	(1806-1882)	1847-1852
Sir William Yardley	(1810-1878)	1852-1858
Sir Henry Davison ...	(died 4 Nov 1860)	1858-1859
Sir Matthew R Sausse ...	(1809-1867)	1859-1862
CHIEF JUSTICES OF THE HIGH COURT.		
Sir Matthew Sausse	(1809-1867)	1862-1866
Sir Richard Couch	(1817-1905)	1866-1870
Sir Michael Westropp ...	(1817-1890)	1870-1882
Sir Charles Sargent... ...	(1821-1900)	1882-1895
Sir Charles Farran	(1840-1898)	1895-1898
Sir Lewis Kershaw	(1845-1899)	1898-1899
Sir Lawrence Jenkins ...	(born 22 Dec 1853)	1899-1908

B. P. R.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY—ARRIVALS MARCH 12.—Major Carnegy, 12th, Pioneers, from Poona.
Major Alexander 43rd Regt. from Erinpura.
Major Ayeest, 122 Raj Infy. from Bhuj.
Captain Wallenglay, I. A. from Secunderabad.
Lt., Breadley, 4th Cavalry from Ali Rajpur.
Lt., Beaumont, 101st Grenadier's from Mhow.
Col. Keany, 37 Lancers, from Nowshera.
Lt Thomson R.E. from Roorkee.
Major Blake, Durh. L.I. from Lucknow.
Lt. Hewett, 7th Rajputs from Malakand.
Lt. Poole, 46 Punj. from Peiropore.

DEPARTURES MARCH 12.—Lt. Brodey, 4th Cavalry to England.
Capt. Johnston, 4th Cavalry, to England.
Lt. Brasier, 101st Grenadiers to England.
Col. Keany, 37 Lancers, to Nowshera.
Capt Savile, 31st Lancers, to England.
Lt. Paterson, 36 Punjabs, to England.
Lt. Hewett, 7 Rajputs, to England.
Lt. McCullagh, Durh L. I. to England.
Major Blake, Durh L. I. to England.
Lt. Thomson, R. E. to England.
Capt. Woodcock, 4th Rajputs, to England.
Lt. Poole, 46th Punj. to England.
Major Alexander, 43rd Regt to England.

DURING the week ending 10th March consignments of opium were removed from warehouses in Bombay. Of these the Farmer at Ahmedabad bought 1/2 and the Farmer at Cambay, while half a chest was brought by each of the Farmers at Jobner, Lathi, Muli, Chuda, Wadhwan, Limkote and Wankaner. During the week 89 chests were imported from Indore and 100 from Ahmedabad.

THE pair of lions presented by the Kaiser Menelik to the Pope have arrived at Naples. They are accompanied, the "Telegraph" says, by two Abyssinians, who are bearers of an Imperial message to the Pontiff. As soon as the steamer is taken up her moorings the cage was then hoisted and conveyed by train to the central station, when it will continue its journey to Rome. Pius X. has caused a suitable cage for the two lions to be erected in the Vatican garden.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

EMBASSY WANTED AT TOKIO.

Recasting Relations.

VALUE OF THE ANGLO-RUSSIAN ENTENTE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 12.

In the Russian Duma a debate took place yesterday, on the Bill introduced by M Isvolsky for the conversion of the Russian Legation at Tokio into an Embassy.

M. Isvolsky said that difficulty in the negotiations, with regard to commercial fisheries and railway concessions, showed that lasting peace and the protection of Russian interests could only be assured by recasting their relations with Japan.

He contended that there was nothing in the result of the late war to prevent Russia, who required peace, from honourably holding out her hand to her former opponent, and he was convinced that Japan desired a sincere understanding.

Referring to the network of international agreements in the Far East, M. Isvolsky described the Anglo-Russian Convention as a moral pledge of the maintenance of universal peace and the permanance of Russia's new relations with Japan.

The Bill was adopted the Socialists dissenting.

THE KING OF SPAIN.

Return to Madrid.

LONDON, MARCH 12.

King Alfonso has left Barcelona for Madrid.

LATER.

King Alfonso's courage in braving the risks at Barcelona has made the visit a great political success.

There is some talk of a bomb having exploded in the harbour, but the incident was seemingly of no importance.

PRESIDENT FALLIERES' VISIT.

The Franco-British Exhibition.

PREPARATION FOR A CITY ENTERTAINMENT.

LONDON, MARCH 11.

President Fallieres will visit England during the second half of May.

M. Pichon, Minister for Foreign Affairs, will accompany him.

LONDON, MARCH 12.

President Fallieres will accompany King Edward at the opening of the Franco-British Exhibition.

The President will be entertained at luncheon by the City authorities.

FIGHTING IN EAST AFRICA.

Heavy Defeat of the Suliman Tribe.

LONDON, MARCH 11.

A telegram, received in Rome from Zanzibar, states that the Suliman Tribe, aided by the Mullah's followers, raided a neighbouring tribe.

The Italian troops attacked the raiders, killing 460 of them.

THE HAMSTEAD DISASTER.

Hopes of Rescue Abandoned

LONDON, MARCH 11.

Searching parties have found thirteen dead in the Hamstead Colliery.

There is no trace of any survivors, and hope has been abandoned.

THE LORDS REJECT THE SCOTTISH LAND BILL.

Repeated Challenge to the Commons.

LONDON, MARCH 12.

The House of Lords has rejected the Small Landholders (Scotland) Bill, which had been read a third time in the House of Commons, after adopting by 153 votes against 33, an Amendment moved by the Duke of Montrose against the measure.

AMERICA AND JAPAN.

M. Takahira's Friendly Speech.

LONDON, MARCH 12.

A telegram to the "Times," from New York states that M. Takahira, the new Japanese Ambassador, speaking at the dinner of the Japan Society said that the friendship between America and Japan was so cordial that it might be termed an unwritten alliance.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, MARCH 11.

The death is announced of Mr. Bischoffsheim, the financier and philanthropist.

THE anti-plague measures in Lucknow have met with unqualified success; the inhabitants of the city and district are getting over their fears of inoculation and prejudices against rat destruction, thanks to the efforts of the Special Plague officer — Captain Illuis I. M. S. and Captain Channe, 3rd Gurkhas. Up to the end of February, over 5,000 persons had been inoculated and over 100,000 rats killed.

THE Fremantle correspondent of the "Times of Ceylon" cabled on the 6th instant:—"The Ceylon Bureau, established in a handsome suite of offices at Fothergill's Chambers, Henry Street, Fremantle, was opened this afternoon. Speeches were delivered, and the proceedings were most enthusiastic. The entire Press of the State is devoting much attention to it, and reports have been telegraphed to the leading papers in the Eastern States."

THE MACEDONIAN QUESTION.

Signor Tittoni on the Proposed Railway.

AN ESSENTIAL PART OF REFORM.

A TASK FOR EUROPE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 11.

Speaking in the Italian Chamber, Signor Tittoni said that the Railway Projects must be regarded as an essential part of reforms in Macedonia.

The European Concert should give support to all lines, provided that they were of practical utility.

Signor Tittoni denied the existence of any dangerous crisis in the European Concert. All the Powers, he said, recognized the necessity of the Concert as a pledge of peace.

"The work of reforms," he concluded, "remains a task for Europe, and Italy will lend her hearty support."

LONDON, MARCH 12.

It appears that the British proposal for the appointment of a Governor-General of Macedonia stipulates that his position shall be similar to that of the Governor of Lebanon and that he shall not be removable without the consent of the Powers.

Signor Tittoni concluded his speech in the Italian Chamber by saying that while at the outset the Turkish authorities cooperated effectively in the reforms in Macedonia their attitude had gradually become less and less satisfactory.

The Gendarmery was short by 1,074 out for a total of 5,742.

The Porte could easily facilitate recruiting, if it wished, before the British proposal to increase the Gendarmery could be realised.

The shortage, he declared must be made good.

APPLICATION TO THE PORTE.

LONDON, MARCH 12.

Servia asked the Porte yesterday to grant a concession for the construction of a railway from the Danube to the Adriatic.

CANADA AND JAPAN.

New Immigration Agent.

LONDON, MARCH 12.

Mr. Drury, of British Columbia, has been appointed Canadian Immigration Agent to Japan.

THE VICEROY'S LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL MEETING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 11.

At the meeting of the Viceroy's Council next Friday the Tikka Saheb of Nabha will ask for information regarding changes, since last year, in connection with the Imperial Service Troops and will invite the Government to lay the papers, regarding the Plague Research Committee, on the table. The Hon. Mr Chitnavis will ask a series of questions: (a) criticising the system of income tax assessment in the Central Provinces, (b) inviting attention to the grievances of Malguzars in connection with the Central Provinces Tenancy Act, (c) advocating a provisional embargo on the export of food grains, (d) suggesting the appointment of a Committee to investigate the rise in prices, and (e) advocating the raising of the assessment minimum under the Income Tax Act to Rs. 2,000 annually. The programme for the meeting also includes: (1) the introduction, on the motion of Sir Harvey Adamson, of a Bill to further amend the Whipping Act of 1864 and the Code of Criminal Procedure, of 1898, and (2) the passing on the motion of Mr. Erle Richards, of the Bill relating to the procedure of the Courts of Civil Judicature, after various minor amendments have been discussed.

AFRIDI DISSENTIONS.

The Zakka Khels Denounced by Saiyed Addar.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 12.

The "Pioneer's" Frontier correspondent states that the Zakka Khels are now in bad odour with Saiyed Addar and other fanatical Mullahs. It appears that the tribesmen looted some camels belonging to the nomad Kuchis, who had carried supplies into the Bazar Valley, before the recent expedition, at the invitation of the Zakka headman An appeal was made by the Kuchis to Saiyed Addar, but he failed to obtain complete restitution of the stolen goods. He has since denounced the Zakka Khels for breach of faith, and his temper has, apparently, not been improved by their sudden submission to the British authorities.

THE AMIR'S VISIT TO JELLALABAD.

Durbar to be Held.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 12.

The Amir, shortly after his arrival at Jellalabad, issued a notice, that his stay there would be limited to forty days, during which period he would visit Asmar Laghman and other places. A Durbar was to be held for the reception of local notabilities and disposal of public business. His Majesty also notified that, during his tour, officials were not to resort to beggari or forced labour, as his transport arrangements were sufficient to meet all requirements.

BEPIN CHANDRA PAL'S SPEECH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 12.

It now appears that Bepin Chandra Pal made a short speech to the assembly on his arrival here, on Tuesday night, in which he declared himself a disciple of Baou Surendra Nath Bannerji, and said that the honours awarded on him were not honours offered to him personally, but they were honours to the Great Upadhaya; these honours were for Bhupen, who was still in the Bhagalpur Jail, for Basanta Bhattacharya, and, above all, for Leakat Hossain.

WHY, a writer in a morning paper asks, when the sermon begins in church, should so much coughing commence and continue without intermission? I have known preachers break down under it, and a great bishop plead against it. What is there that can justify this cruelty to clergymen?

DELHI TREASURY ROBBERY.

Stamp-Vendor Arrested.

TREASURY COOLY MISSING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, MARCH 12.

Anent the Delhi Treasury robbery enquiries indicate that the substitution of dummy bags occurred during the conveyance of gold from the outer room of the Treasury to the strong vault after verification by the Treasury Officer as the vault is absolutely inaccessible to all except the Collector and Assistant Magistrate who alone hold the keys. The stamp-vendor, who is in custody, as also the Treasury coolie, since missing, are apparently mainly concerned.

It appears that owing to the central situation and especial railway facilities, Delhi ranks as the Chief Government Treasury in Upper India, treasure of some 55 lakhs being invariably maintained in gold, silver and notes as currency reserve, and transactions with the Bank of Bengal's local branch are simply exchange facilities in favour of the Bank. The robbery was discovered through the Bank requisitioning for 75,000 rupees in gold in exchange for notes when the two bags taken from treasury shelves were found with bogus contents. The Hindu who is in custody accounts for the disposal of the total sum except Rs. 500 supposed to have been paid to the missing Treasury coolie.

DEATH OF MR W. TEMPLEMAN.

Manager of the Muir Mills.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CAWNPORE, MARCH 12.

I regret to announce the death of Mr. W. Templeman, Manager and Secretary of the Muir Mills Company, Limited, which took place at eleven this morning, after a brief illness of five days' duration, the immediate cause of death being the bursting of a blood vessel in excitation to cough, the complaint from which the deceased was suffering.

Mr. Templeman, who was a very high Mason, made himself extremely popular during his connection of 18 months with Cawnpore and was much esteemed by the Mill hands who regarded him as a true friend. The deceased, who succeeded the late Mr. Pope, was acting for the Managing Director who has gone home, and his death under these circumstances bears remarkable analogy to the death of his predecessor. The funeral takes place to-morrow morning.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS AT CAWNPORE.

Excited Polling.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CAWNPORE, MARCH 12.

Polling at the Municipal elections provoked unprecedented excitement in Cawnpore, particularly the return of Reverend Crosthwaite as a representative of the Civil Lines, which is being contested by native candidates. Indeed, in no previous year in the history of Cawnpore have elections excited so much interest as this year, European voters rushing in tiecca gharis at the last moment to the polling station to record their votes.

Meantime protests are pouring into the Municipal office from influential and old residents, eligible as voters but debarred this right by the exclusion of their names form the Voters' Lists. Doctors, lawyers, business men and many others are indignant that they have been debarred from voting by the defective system by which the lists were prepared, particularly in the Collectorganj Ward where out of 3,000 eligible taxpayers, only 700 are shown on the Voters' Lists, while on the other hand many who had no right were detected voting and had to be rejected.

THE ULSOOR MURDERS.

Conclusion of the Trial,

JUDGMENT ON SATURDAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, MARCH 12.

The fourth case in the Ulsoor series of murders was taken up to-day by the Sessions Judge in which Bapoo, Sundrarajoo, and Nallathambi are charged with murdering the boy Chelvaraju, aged 18, son of a Railway Goods clerk, in Cavalry Road, on 9th October last. All the three accused pleaded guilty.

The Judge commenced by recording statements of the accused. The first accused made a long confession in which he described how the boy had been lured to a house in Cavalry Road he was poisoned, chloroformed and buried in a grave dug in the floor of the kitchen, there being a strong reason to suspect that the boy was really buried alive, the position of the corpse, when extumed, showing that there must have been a struggle after burial. In the course of his statement the accused further implicated Sub-Inspector Keen Handin, stating that he was paid Rs. 100, the proceeds of a forged cheque of Rs. 350, drawn by Mr. Sparkes and in favour of Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son, and after the murder Handin is alleged to have seen the house where the murder was committed and advised the accused to more strongly secure the door of the house.

The second and third accused made similar statements, when the evidence of eight witnesses was recorded and the case adjourned till to-morrow.

The Judge will deliver judgment on all four cases on Saturday.

DEATH OF A EUROPEAN FROM HYDROPHOBIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COONOOR, MARCH 12.

A sad death from Hydrophobia occurred to-day of Mr. J. R. Sandell, Superintendent of Police, Jeypore. He arrived here for treatment of bites sustained from wild jackals. Unfortunately, having arrived late in spite of the best treatment, he passed off. The deceased was in the prime of life and leaves his relations behind in England.

WEEKLY PLAGUE REPORT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 12.

The number of plague deaths in India rose last week to 6,845, of which the Punjab returns 1,610, the Bombay Presidency 1,340, the United Provinces 1,337, Bengal 1,158, Rajputana 510, Mysore State 253, Burma 345. Madras Presidency 128, the Central Provinces and Berar 177, Central India 56, Hyderabad State 15, and North-West Frontier Province 1.

A PRESS Communique states that during the coming year, 1908-09, the Government of India propose to raise a loan of 3 crores of rupees in India for Capital expenditure on Railways and Irrigation Works. They reserve to themselves full liberty to vary the amount now announced, to any extent that may be considered desirable.

THE "transport "Rewa" arrived at Karachi on Wednesday last from Southampton, with a number of Troops, Officers and their families. The following is a summary of the passenger list:—1 st. Class 98, 2nd Class 52, 3rd Class 1,221.

In sympthy with Bombay, freights have hardened during the week, but requirements are not large from Karachi and but little business has passed; in consequence speculators were cut short for early March shipment, and paid 13s. 6d for a small line of 750 tons to Antwerp, Hamburg. The March shipment is now quoted at 15s, but shippers decline business at this rate.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

CONGO CONTROVERSY.

The Proposal of Sale.

SIR E. GREY'S REMARKS RESENTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, MARCH 12.

London, March 2.—King Leopold's willingness to dispose of his rights in the Crown domain of Congo for £5,000,000 has caused the Cabinet to threaten to resign. King Leopold has modified the proposal.

Sir E. Grey, in the House of Commons, said that for the past 30 years no other external question had so greatly moved Britain as that of Congo. Britain desired, he said, that Belgium's choice in accepting responsibility should be absolutely free. When Belgium made it clear that she would assume Congo on satisfactory conditions Britain would discuss the questions with her arising out of our Treaty rights. Should Belgium, however, not make the transfer we should be free to act in our own way and would do our utmost to reform the conditions in Congo herself. Congo, as existent, was without international rights.

In the Belgium Chamber of Deputies M. Schollaert, replying to Sir E. Grey's menaces, declared that Belgium was her own mistress and not responsible to England or any other country, that, moreover, she refused to accept advice on purely Belgian matters.

Outrage on British Aide-de-Camp in Hayti.

The Central News reports from Port-au-Prince, capital of Hayti Republic, that yesterday someone stoned the British Aide de-Camp as he was leaving the residence of President Alcois and the President refused to give satisfaction, whereupon the Captain of the cruiser "Indefatigable" trained guns on the residency an apology, forthcoming.

Inspection of Convents.

PROPOSED BILL VETOED.

In the House of Commons yesterday leave was refused to Mr. Corbett, M. P., to introduce a Bill for the inspection of convents and monasteries.

America and Japan.

HOW TO PREPARE FOR A CONFLICT.

Brigadier-General Grant, addressing a big New York gathering on the 176th anniversary of the birth of George Washington, said in an event of conflict between Japan and America they will have to place a million men on the Pacific coast and a million on the Atlantic coast.

Mr. Taft, speaking at the Buffalo celebration, emphasised America's unpreparedness for war. "We are making" he said "the navy more respectable yearly and hope the army will become the proper nucleus for rapid defence and a force commensurate with our population and jurisdiction."

Hudson River Tunnels.

Yesterday at Washington Mr Roosevelt pressed an electric button by which he opened the first pair of the Hudson River tunnels connecting Manhattan Island with New Jersey. Other tunnels are to be erected costing £60,000,000 sterling.

Jailor and Convict Coining.

The Gaoler at Ransburg in Schleswig has been arrested charged with assisting a convict in coining in his cell. His wife and mother-in-law have also been arrested charged with uttering the coins made by the Gaoler.

Mr. Edison's Operation for Mastoiditis

Mr. Edison, the Electrician, has operated on a serious case of mastoiditis.

Sacrilegious Murder in Church.

ITALIAN ANARCHIST SHOOTS A PRIEST.

An Italian Anarchist, while kneeling at the altar of a Church in Denver, Colorada, pretending to receive the Eucharist, shot dead Father Heinricks the officiating priest and escaped. He was captured later and just saved being lynched.

ALLAHABAD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

A Stranger's Ingratitude.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 12.

At the High Court Criminal Sessions the Hon., the Chief Justice presided at the trial of William Richard Medlock, an Irishman, aged 29, who was charged with the theft of a suit of clothes, a linen shirt, and a tin hair brush and comb, from a box belonging to Guard Redwood, left by the latter in the Running Room, at Moradabad. The accused visited Moradabad, it was said, in search of employment and was taken by Redwood to a dance, and afterwards obtained Redwood's key from the latter's bearer and abstracted the things from his box. He was met by Redwood on Lucknow station platform when he was wearing the stolen clothes. Medlock was found guilty, and sentenced to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment.

WHEAT AND OILSEED CROP REPORT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 12.

The second general Memorandum on the wheat crop to-day published by the Commercial Intelligence Department, shows that there is still a decrease in the acreage of eight million acres or 29 per cent., as compared with the figures at this date last year. The Report states that the winter rains have greatly improved the prospects of the crop which is now in a fair to good condition in all the important wheat growing provinces, except Hyderabad and parts of Bengal and Bombay, but more rain is urgently needed, especially in the Punjab and Bengal.

A similar Memorandum on the spring oil-seed places the acreage under Rape and Mustard at 25 per cent. below what it was this time last year and that under Linseed at 30 per cent. below.

The winter rains have improved the prospects of the Rape and Mustard crop which is described as in fair condition, except in all the important wheat growing Provinces, except parts of the United Provinces, Bengal and Assam, but they were too late to be of much benefit to some of the more important linseed growing tracts.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. "Caledonia" with the homeward Mails of the 7th instant arrived at Aden at 2-30 p.m., on Wednesday the 11th instant.

THE Annual Paardeberg Ball, of the Oxfordshire Light Infantry, was held at Lucknow on Wednesday last attended by General Sir Looke and Lady Elliot Brigadier General and Lady Macdonald, all the Officers in Garrison and many civilians.

THE DECENTRALIZATION COMMISSION.

THE Decentralization Commission held its last sitting yesterday morning in the Secretariat. Mr. Hobhouse, Under-Secretary of State for India, presided, and there were also present: Sir Steyning Edgerley, Sir Frederick Lely, Mr. Romesh Chunder Dutt, Mr. Meyer and Mr. Hitchen. Mr. Wheeler, the Secretary, was also present.

The Hon'ble Mr. Jenkins, member of the Executive Council of H. E. the Governor, was the first witness examined.

Questioned by the President, witness said he was a member of the Executive Council and was responsible for the portfolios of judicial, local self-government, including the Bombay Port Trust, ecclesiastical, marine, and a certain amount of political work. The Council conducted its work by means of notes passing between members and also by sittings in Council.

As a member of Government he had an office in the Secretariat at which he attended practically every day. He was of opinion that the Secretariat system conduced to the speedy transaction of business. With regard to officers' residence in the districts he thought all officers should move about their districts, as he thought they should always see what was going on in the district.

With regard to the question of selection witness thought that the Secretary of State's order of 1899 should have been carried out. This was that no man should be appointed Collector unless he was fit for it and that the fittest man should be selected. He would not be in favour of a probationary period of service in this country, but would take the men in the order of seniority, rejecting the unfit and taking the first fit man.

President: "In selecting an officer for such a post upon what would you lay the greatest stress?"

Witness: "General competence. I should, however, pay greater attention to any particular excellence in one man in certain cases than general competence in another."

Examined by Sir F. Lely, witness said that although so much touring was not necessary in these days as it was in the past, he thought it essential that the official should know his district thoroughly.

To Mr. Dutt witness said he should be in favour of leaving the Indian Government to lay down lines of general policy for the Provincial Government to carry out. He should however leave the Government of India to institute reforms, giving the Provincial Government the right to appeal to the Secretary of State.

Mr. Dutt: "Would not that greatly increase the work of the Secretary of State?"

Witness: "I believe it should not. I think that such appeals would not occur. I believe the Government of India would refrain from interfering with Provincial Governments and then the latter would refrain from opposing the former. I also believe there would not be a tendency on the part of Provincial Governments to make alterations under the guise of reforms.

Mr. Dutt: "Is it not the case that the Provincial Governments have shown a tendency to introduce many changes and that what the land wants is a little rest?"

Witness: "It used to be. But that was also the case with the Government of India."

Regarding District Boards witness said the Government would have no objection to the District Boards employing their own engineer, but it would be rather a waste as they already have in the district a competent engineer.

Examined by Mr. Hichen, witness thought it would not be advisable to give district boards larger financial powers. He should keep the taluka boards, as he thought that if they did nothing else they impressed upon the district boards the needs of the district.

Witness said with regard to the training of young officers that a system of posting them to other provinces would in his opinion make confusion worse confounded.

Examined by Mr. Meyer, witness said that in the four divisions of the Presidency the vernaculars were very much mixed. He was in favour of giving the Commissioners powers similar to those possessed by the Commissioner in Sind. He certainly thought the latter had more powers than other Commissioners. As to the Public Works Budget witness said he should not approve of the suggestion to break up the Public Works Budget and give the Commissioner power to deal with a great part of it. The present system worked very well. As regards selection he should pass over the man who was merely not unfit in favour of the fittest man. He wished to see more powers given to the Commissioners and Collectors in this Presidency.

Mr. Meyer: "Do you or do you not think that if the Provincial Government was master in its own Provincial House, the Government of India ought to be master in the Imperial House."

Witness. "Yes, provided the limits were so arranged that they did not clash."

Examined by Sir Steyning Edgerley, witness said that with regard to incompetent officers he would give the Government power to say they must go.

Witness further said he was doubtful about the success of Village Panchayats which were proposed to be revived, but if it did succeed it would be a very important thing and they ought to make the experiment.

Replying to the President, witness said that it would be a good plan with regard to the larger municipalities to make the Municipal Commissioner the executive officer of the Council, but it would be too expensive for the smaller ones.

HON'BLE MR. MUIR-MACKENZIE.

The Hon'ble Mr. Muir-Mackenzie, member of the Executive Council of His Excellency the Governor, was the next witness examined.

Replying to the President, witness said that previous to coming to Bombay he had been a Commissioner in Sind. Appointments to the Secretariat were determined by the Governor in Council. He would be in favour of a general administrative report on the district every three years. He believed the Imperial Government should have all the power in its own house. The Bombay Government looked upon it in this way:—"We are your (the Imperial Governments) agents and we think that you would be better served if you give us more power."

President: "You think the Imperial interests will be better served?"

Witness: "Yes."

In reply to Sir Steyning Edgerley, witness said that in regard to public works he did not think the pecuniary argument should weigh so much as it does at present.

In reply to Mr. Meyer, witness said that the Provincial Government admitted that the Government of India should be the controlling power in Imperial matters such as Salt and Customs, but he thought it would be a great mistake for the Government of India to enforce any reforms without first consulting the Provincial Governments.

Mr. Meyer: "Does the Bombay Government always consult the Commissioners before instituting a reform?"

Witness: "If they do not, it is because it is overlooked. On principle they do."

Regarding the powers of the Commissioner in Sind, witness said the Commissioner had extraordinary powers in land revenue under the revenue conditions of Sind. The only departments which were outside the control of the Commissioner of Sind were the Public Works and Education, and he did not think the powers of this Commissioner needed to be extended. He should like the powers of the ordinary Commissioners increased to those of the Commissioner in Sind, but it would have to be a gradual process and would take time.

Examined by Mr. Hichen, witness said he thought that the general procedure might be that general rules should be drafted by the Government of India and modified and adopted by the Provincial Governments to suit their own Provincial conditions.

In reply to Mr. Dutt, witness said he thought the Government of India would run a great risk if it forced the Provincial Government to adopt any large measure. The Government of India had no doubt instituted many excellent measures.

Regarding the training of mamlatdars, witness said that he thought they should stick to the present system. He did not think that there was any feeling in the country that decentralization might go too far.

Mr. Dutt: "Are you prepared to extend executive and administrative powers to non-officials in order to make the administration autonomous in the true sense of the word?"

Witness: "I have not seen any precise proposals, and I therefore cannot give an opinion."

In reply to Sir F. Lely, witness said that he thought some of the village officers were little paid, but underpaid. With regard to district boards he did not think they were at all overweighed with work, and he should be very glad to give them more funds to work with.

GENERAL WOLFE MURRAY.

General Wolfe Murray, Commanding the Secunderabad Division, was the next witness examined.

In reply to the President, witness said that he would not approve the suggestion that the Local Government and the General Officer Commanding should have the power of fixing the limits of Cantonments. This scheme would not answer. I might answer in a great many cases but he was in favour of centralization in that matter. His reasons briefly were that if it was left to the Officer Commanding there would not be a sufficient continuity of policy.

The Commission then concluded its sittings in Bombay.

ROUTES TO PERSIA INTERRUPTED.

Transport of Revenue to Capital Retarded.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 12.

Reports continue to reach India from Persia showing that practically all important caravan routes are interrupted. The effect upon internal trade is very serious and the Provincial Governor seems quite unable to deal with the bands of robbers that have put in an appearence even in the neighbourhood of large towns. The Central Executive is so weak, that no respect is paid to orders nominally issued by the Shah, and provincial revenues that should have been sent to the Capital are being kept back. It is feared that this may cause grave financial difficulties at Teheran.

SIR LAWRENCE JENKINS.

Farewell to Court Officials.

The Hon. Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice of Bombay, wished to come to the High Court yesterday to meet heads of departments and such members of the profession as might desire to do so, before his departure by to-morrow's mail steamer, but was recommended by his medical adviser not to put himself to any great exertion which might excite him in his present state of health. The officers and gentlemen referred to were, therefore, invited to see Sir Lawrence at his bungalow yesterday afternoon; and many of them availed themselves of the opportunity to do so between 5-30 and 7 p.m.

About 6 p.m., the Pleaders of the High Court also visited the learned Chief Justice at his bungalow and presented to him an address, which was graciously accepted and briefly acknowledged. The address which was enclosed in a rich silver casket, was as follows:—

To the Honourable, Sir Lawrence Hugh Jenkins, Kt., K.C.I.E., M.A. (Oxon), Barrister-at-law, Chief Justice, High Court of Judicature at Bombay.

My Lord,—On the eve of your departure from this country, where during the last nine years you filled the high and honourable office of Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, we, the Vakils of the Court take leave to offer you a few words of farewell. Succeeding as you did eminent Judges like Sir Michael Westropp and Sir Charles Sargent in the high office of the Chief Justice of this Court, you have realised our best expectations in the difficult task of maintaining the dignity and prestige of that high office, and we who have had the honour of practising in your Court have been gratified to find that your Lordship has proved a worthy successor.

Your Lordship will permit us on this occasion to remark that your great learning, ability and high sense of duty, the probity and integrity of your character and the invariable courtesy of your manner have not only endeared you to us and won the trust and esteem of everyone who came in contact with you, but have contributed in an eminent degree to strengthen the sense of reliance of the people of this Presidency upon the value and dignity of British Justice.

Though we look upon your approaching departure with extreme regret, we feel certain that in the new sphere of activity in which your great gifts will find a scope and in the higher posts under his Imperial Majesty which we trust you will be called upon to fill, you will continue to take the same kindly interest in us and in the good of our country which you have hitherto uniformly evinced, and we assure you that we on our part shall always cherish the most pleasant reminiscences of the cordial relations which have subsisted between your Lordship and ourselves. Wishing your Lordship higher honours and a long, prosperous and happy life, we now bid you a hearty and loving farewell.

The address was read by Mr. M. B. Chanbal, Government Pleader, who, as President of the Association, had signed it, along with Mr. G. S. Rao, and Mr. L. A. Shah, the Honorary Secretaries.

In reply, the learned Chief Justice, who was still not quite well, and spoke in a very low voice, said:—Mr. Government Pleader, and Gentlemen of the Appellate Bar,—Had I had my way, it is not here, but in the home of our common labours that I would have elected to wish you good-bye; but you know my plight, and I cannot disregard the urgent advice given me. You have established a special claim on my gratitude coming here; I cannot thank you sufficiently for the generous presentation you have made me this evening. I have to use anything that has the ring of formality about it, and yet I know not how to express what I know and feel, except by saying that I and mine will ever hold this as a treasured possession. Close upon nine years have passed since you and I first became known, and for me they have all gone too quickly. To me they have been years of unmixed happiness. Some of the old familiar faces have passed away: Manakshah, astute and well-versed in law; Shamrao, so full of courage and energy, each, the soul of honour, are with us no more. They have passed into the unknown world, and others too we have had to mourn. Some have passed to other spheres of work like Bhandarkar and Bhawrat, and Idgunji and well have they maintained the reputation of our Court. And yet another name must I record, that of our dear old Rao Saheb, (for we have never given his pet title,) learned and lovable, the acme of honour, the pink of courtesy. One of your members has joined me as a colleague, my dear and loyal friend Chandavarkar. You have in the addresses spoken generously, yes, more than generously, of me. You have said that I have been a worthy successor of the great men who have preceded me. You have mentioned me in the same breath with Sir Michael Westropp, and Sir Charles Sargent, and you could have paid me no greater compliment. And now it comes to my turn to bear testimony from the first, you have shown me every consideration and I only hope I have not imposed on the loyal support you have always rendered to my office. The relations between a Chief Justice and the Appellate Side Bar are close; for, the greater part of his judicial work is done with their assistance; and I have to thank you that these relations have been so pleasant. I confess, that I feel no surprise that I leave the High Court with deep feelings of regret. It is a fine institution; you and I are proud of it; and I have often felt, (and some of you perhaps have,) when I went into it, I felt as if I was going into a sacred place. I have been warned not to speak much this evening, and I must come to the word that makes us begin; I bid you all good-bye, and may all good be with you.

A COMMITTEE was appointed by the Calcutta Corporation yesterday, to report upon proposals which have been made for erecting a second Tower of Silence in Calcutta, an interesting indication of the extent to which the Parsee community is growing in Calcutta.

"DIOGENES" writing in the "Statesman" says:—A story is current of a well-known merchant, who had engaged and paid for two berths for himself and his wife in one of those two and a half berth cabins. Before sailing a demand was made on him for the extra to enable him to retain the whole of the cabin, a demand which he promptly repudiated, and on the matter being pressed he explained to the Agents that they were quite at liberty to put anybody else in the cabin—man or woman—it was a matter of indifference to him and his wife, who meant to retain the cabin. As far as I know the passenger won the day, and went off on his voyage unmolested. Seeing that so very large a proportion of the passengers are married couples, it is not too much to ask that suitable accommodation shall be provided on an ample scale without compelling them to pay a considerable extra percentage on the fares. I know the travelling public have never been, and never will be satisfied, but it is only by calling attention to grievances, real or imaginary, that the steamer agents will learn that they are not giving that full satisfaction, the provision of which is their one great aim and desire.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

THE KING'S PORTRAIT.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, FEBRUARY 21.

The first Court which marks the formal opening of the London season was held last night. It was to have been held a fortnight ago but was postponed owing to the Court mourning necessitated by the assassination of the King and Crown Prince of Portugal.

Although the guests were half mourning and, as is always the case, the first Court was largely an official and diplomatic affair, last night's Court was none the less a very brilliant function. The black gowns worn by the members of the Royal circle were an admirable foil to the flashing diamonds. Delicate shades of grey and mauve and of course white and cream were worn.

Queen Alexandra almost invariably wears black at night. The dress she wore last night was a handsome robe glittering with jet embroideries, with the blue riband of the garter as the only touch of colour. She wore black feathers and a small crown of diamonds with a quantity of diamonds and pearls on the corsage.

The Princess of Wales on the other hand rarely wears black and the lovely robe she wore last night sparkling with paillettes proved most becoming.

Lady Beauchamp the Government hostess made the official presentations and looked very stately in black velvet, the train being fastened to the shoulders with big diamond panies. In spite of the half mourning there were many lovely gowns. An Empire gown of ivory white brocade heavily patterned with gold and embroidered with gold roses worn by the Duchess of Newcastle was greatly admired. The train was of fine tambour lace encrusted with gold and bordered with ermine. Another beautiful Empire dress was that worn by the Countess of Portsmouth. This was of ivory white satin charmeuse with a design of wistaria embroidered in diamonds. A train of black chantilly gave the requisite half mourning touch.

THE KING'S PORTRAIT.

Mr. Tennyson Cole's new portrait of the King which is to be hung in the Throne room at Windsor Castle is now finished and in the opinion of the Marquis de Soveral and other intimate friends of His Majesty is a most excellent likeness. It is especially interesting, too, as the first full length portrait showing the King in the pure Garter costume that has yet been executed.

The King gave Mr. Cole several sittings and in the opinion of the artist makes an ideal sitter. He is a model of patience and full of useful suggestions.

It is not generally known that the King takes the keenest interest in the photographs of the Royal family which appear in the illustrated newspapers. No one was more amused than His Majesty when last year a certain illustrated newspaper gave a photograph of the Royal enclosure at a famous race meeting showing the King wearing a bowler hat when he had actually worn a silk one! The photograph which purported to have been taken the day before was a relic from the previous year! The King, however, is very indulgent to the army of snapshotters who follow his movements. Never under and circumstances does he do anything to spoil a picture and often he goes out of his way to pose for the cameras.

"LA GRIPPE."

London is in the grip of the influenza fiend. In the West End, in particular, the epidemic is particularly severe, and much entertaining has been put off in consequence. Among other distinguished victims Lord and Lady Lansdowne have both just recovered from a sharp attack of the malady, but the Marquis of Ripon is still confined to his room. The house of Commons, owing to its nearness to the river, is a particularly dangerous influenza zone and therefore it is not surprising that it has temporarily lost many of its members. Quite a number of Cabinet Ministers have been attacked. Mr. Burel, Mr. Haldane, and Mr. Morley are all suffering from the prevailing scourge and the chief Government whip, Mr. George Whiteley, is also laid up.

But it is not in the social and political worlds' alone that the epidemic is making itself felt. Many of the great West End emporiums are finding difficulty in carrying on their business owing to the number of their employes suffering from influenza. For instance, three of the great drapery establishments have between them one thousand of their assistants incapacitated by influenza, and the number is increasing.

Throughout the whole of London, it is estimated there are fifty thousand persons attacked by the disease, and last week the death rate from influenza rose to 84 as compared with 34 the previous week. The suggestion that the telephone receiver is a highly successful germ distributor has added a new terror to daily life.

NEW OPENING FOR THE BUSINESS GIRL.

In these days when the women's labour market suffers from a glut of girl typists and shorthand clerks it is comforting to hear of a new field for woman-workers which has not had time to get overcrowded. "I see no reason why girls should not meet with great success as letter salesmen" remarked the organiser of the Business Exhibition which next week will draw the commercial world to Olympia, to me to-day.

The business of letter salesmen I found on inquiry has sprung up in this country as a result of the enormous developments in the postal business. The firm in London or elsewhere that wants to build up a big outside connection through the medium of the Postmaster General, depends for the success of its enterprise on a series of courteous, persuasive, carefully drafted letters which it addresses to its country customers. Women, so the organiser of the Business Exhibition considered, could write just the nice tactful letter required. But this is not all. Much depends on the right kind of letter going out at the right moment. Suppose a man buys a box of one hundred cigars. The firm that sells the cigars must calculate how long they may be expected to last and then, when the box is getting low, send a little letter to the customer asking if he would like another box to be sent. Women, who are reputed to have a genius for detail, are admirably fitted to undertake this side of the mail business.

Needless to say the "letter salesman," or "saleswoman" to be more correct, meets with a much better reward for her labours than does the clerk or typist.

NOVELTY IN VISITING CARDS.

Efforts are being made—though whether they will meet with success is extremely doubtful—to introduce illustrated visiting cards. For a long time now only the plainest visiting card has been tolerated. Gilt edges are deemed the height of vulgarity and there must be a total absence of ornamental lettering, the name being engraved in script.

The illustrated visiting card, therefore, will be in opposition to the prevailing notion as to what is good taste. A vogue, however, is predicted for it by a fashionable West End stationer who pointed out to me the other day that the illustrated visiting card is only one of the many revivals of the fashions of an older day. "The illustrations" he said, "takes the form of the tiniest etching and is either in black and white or sepia, but never in colours."

TOWN HOUSES FOR SALE.

Two famous West End Mansions are now in the market. Lord Crewe is offering Crewe House for sale by public auction, and bids are also to be invited for the wonderful mansion in Park-lane which was built under the personal supervision of Mr. Alfred Beit, the South African multi-millionaire. Although Crewe House is a roomy and picturesque looking mansion from the outside, the rooms are really not at all adapted to entertaining on the large scale, but the luxurious house on the dead millionaire contains some noble suites of reception rooms. The drawing-rooms are in oak, delicately treated in the French style and the ninth drawing-room opens into the winter garden. With its fountain of Carrara mar

mahogany surface is undoubtedly good, but the hostess in question had few imitators, most people having a preference in favour of spotless damask. A happy compromise has been arrived at by a West End firm who have brought out a new style of table cloth. The whole of the centre of the cloth is of lace, Irish crochet, guipure or the like. Being transparent the mahogany of the dining table gleams through the lace. The lace centre comes within a foot of the edge of the table where there is a wide border of damask. In this way the prejudice for eating on white damask is successfully combatted. The centre of lace is a great improvement on the separate table centre which has become rather out of date.

ALL-INDIA WEAVING COMPETITION.

Views of H. E. the Governor of Madras.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 12.

In the All-India Weaving competition, recently held in the School of Arts premises, under the auspices of the National Fund and Industrial Association, in the course of a short speech, H.E. the Governor, considered how the weaving industry in this country, which showed signs of languishing, might be improved. He doubted whether the Factory system was suited to India or to India's people. He added, weaving in India is essentially a cottage or home industry. The Government were concerned to discover and make available, improved methods, which would make it possible for the product of home work of a man's hand, to compete with the product of machine work of a Factory. The idea of this competition, was to de ermine, as accurately as possible, the capacity of various looms now on the market as 2 to 1. This competition has made known to us a new kind of loom, which we all hope is going to do much for the weaving industry; I allude to the loom here by Mr. Churchill and am assured, by those who are better judges, that it is capable of development, and that great things may be hoped from it for the improvement of the weaving industry Another thing which has been brought prominently to notice here, that working under the same conditions, results show, that, generally speaking, the old English Flyshuttle loom can hold its own. No modern invention, with perhaps one exception, of last two years, can claim to have surpassed the latter in excellence. I believe it has been shown here; that, as compared with the native handloom, in plain work, its work is as 3 to 1; in more complicated work, such as the manufacture of Madras handkerchiefs, it is rather less than this; that perhaps the quality of warp is a more important factor than the loom itself. In this direction lies a wide field for experiment and great room for improvement.

MAHAJANA SABHA.

Criticism of Advisory Councils

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 12.

The Madras Mahajana Sabha have circulated a voluminous criticism of Mr. Morley's reform proposals. The Sabha is emphatically of opinion that Advisory Councils, constituted in the manner suggested by the Government of India, are not calculated to fulfil any of the objects for which they are to be called into existence, nor do they agree with their constitution on the method of the election of members. They refer strongly to the disabilities of Imperial Councillors, to the evil that will arise if they are given no power of initiative and if their proceedings are to be secret. The Sabha states, that if Advisory Councils are intended for the purpose of stultifying the educated classes and for the promoting of racial hatred and jealousy, they are eminently fitted for the purpose. The proposed reduction in the number of lawyers of Legislative bodies, does not meet with the Sabha's approval.

AS OTHERS SEE US.*

To see ourselves as others see us is always a shock, though many profess to wish that they had the power to do so. To see ourselves as strangers believe us to be is generally amusing. A recent account of life in Bombay, as seen through the spectacles of an untravelled American, lady is certainly so, and helps to explain why the American woman travels so much. She apparently has so vivid an imagination of the details of foreign lands, that she is irresistibly compelled to go and verify it or "bust in the attempt." In the present case apparently the unfortunate lady not being able to adopt the former alternative has been forced into the latter and has exploded into a book called "A Little American Girl in India." We are introduced to a Bombay where the European inhabitants dine at six o'clock, in a dining-room ornamented with "stuffed birds on artificial branches, squirrels and various kinds of game," and then drive on the Esplanade in "surreys, calashes," and other vehicles; where the ayah is attired in a high turban of red and white muslin and wears "white stockings and low shoes laced up nearly to the knee." Many will be interested to know that the Byculla Road is "an awful place full of thieves and robbers," and the Mazagon Road "all swampy and filled with snakes and serpents". The nautch girls wear satin dresses, red shoes and stockings and have their hair hanging down to their whists. The Bhendi Bazaar is a spacious and magnificent place, lit with electric light, "the most splendid horse market of all the Far East," full of horses for sale, including some of astonishing strength called the Uzbak, and an immense breed of Tartar horse called the Kholand, "the porter horses of India." Nor must we forget the Argonaks, beautiful horses of great height, their necks curved like swans."

Two native servants, called Janlan and Yampa, talk the "Nigger English" of American stories.

The authoress's patriotism is responsible for an anecdote relating how when the American Consul rode up to the bandstand one evening the Stars and Stripes were immediately unfurled and the band struck up 'Hail Columbia'.

Bombay, as known to the millhand or artisan, is doubtless a very different place from the Bombay familiar to the dwellers on Malabar Hill; but can there exist for American visitors such a Bombay as is here described?

When Tom Coryat made his pilgrimage on foot to India nearly 300 years ago, he related how he had seen a unicorn, and not only described the animal but left on record its picture. We know, however, that his visit to India was a reality, and it may be the same with our American lady. Perhaps the Bombay described in her book exists for her just as the unicorn did for Tom Coryat.

*A Little American Girl in India. by Harriet A Cheever (Boston: Little, Brown, and Company.)

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of traffic earning for week ending 22nd February.

	Coaching Traffic.	Goods Traffic.	Sundry Receipts.	Total for the week.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Approximate earnings for week ending 7th March '08	3,22,830	6,52,180	9,549	11,42,968
G I P Railway	87 378	1,76,197	962	2,55,510
I M R system	14,967	14,813	43	27,426
A D C My				
Total...	4,25,176	8,82,126	6,554	14,76,854
Actuals for corresponding week (excluding 5th March '07)				
G I P Railway	2,93,923	10,11,067	14,356	12,83,337
I M R system	53,543	2,24,732	6,716	2,85,416
A D C Ry	18,128	19,605	189	23,927
Total...	3,65,594	12,55,454	20,277	15,73,109
Increase (+) or Decrease (—) G I P R.	+ 28,916	— 3,42,953	— 5,408	— 1,09,099
I M R.	+ 2,823	— 89,919	— 5,181	— 29,905
A D C Ry	+ 4,071	— 4,766	— 189	— 6,571

NOTE.—Net Total with Actuals figures up to 15th January

RASOOL KHANJI MILL.

Laying of Foundation Stone.

SUCCESSFUL CEREMONY.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

VERAVAL, MARCH 11.

The ceremony of the laying of the foundation stone of the Rasool Khanji Mill took place here to-day, amidst great enthusiasm. Great crowds assembled from Junagadh and the neighbouring towns. At an early hour numerous guests, State Officials and crowds of influencial people began to arrive and stayed in guest houses and camps, placed by the State at the disposal of the Mill Agents. The grounds of the Mill premises, situated near the Railway Terminus and connected by rail with the same, were tastefully decorated with bunting by the Mill architect, Mr. Hormusji Ardeshir, of Bombay and Khansaheb Latifkhan, the State Engineer, to whom great credit is due. The Imperial Service Troops formed the guard-of-honour and the State Band arrived at noon and their presence lent colour and activity to the scene, proving the interest taken by all in this the first industrial enterprize of importance in the Punjab. The State guests from Junagadh, Bombay and other places commenced arriving at the appointed hour and took their seats in a large shamiana. The special train arrived with His Highness the Shahzada, and the Dewan and other nobles and the Directors went to receive them, near the special platform made for the occasion. The Mill Agents, Messrs Dadina and Fareeduddin, were presented and the procession formed from the platform to the shamiana.

After the Nawab had taken his seat on a gold-mounted chair, on the dais, with he Diwan and the Shahzada, the Band played the National Anthem, and the Dewan presented individually the following: Mr. J. J. Gazder, Dr. and Mrs. Dadina. Mr. H. M. Dadina, Mr. and Mrs. Randle, Begant Munshi, Mr. Fariduddin, Mr. C. A. Panday, Dr. Dantra and Mr. Serab J. C. Sethna.

The ceremony of Nazar having been performed by Mr. Faridudin, Mr. Dadina and Mr. Panday, to whom rich shawls and pos aks were presented by the Nawab, Mr. Gazdar delivered a speech in which he said:

THE NAWAB'S SPEECH.

On behalf of the Directors and share-holders of the Rasul Khan Mills Company, Limited, I beg to thank your Highness most cordially for your gracious condescension in consenting to lay the foundation stone of the Mills to day, and also all the ladies and gentlemen who have graced this occasion with their presence in response to our invitation.

With your permission I shall briefly refer to the genesis of this enterprise. A little over a year ago our attention was drawn to the encouragement and facilities your Highness's enlightened Government was affording to the development of industrial and commercial enterprise in this State. The idea of starting a Spinning and Weaving Mill in Veraval was suggested to us. A few of us pondered over the potentialities of the project, and with a view to make a personal investigation visited both Junagadh and Veraval. We were struck with the immense natural advantages of Veraval for ensuring the success of mill industry. I shall not dilate upon these, as they are clearly set out in our prospectus, beyond remarking that in the matter of facilities for transporting raw and manufactured materials, good cotton, cheap labour and salubrious climate we are not aware of a more favourable situation in Western India. After satisfying ourselves that all the essential factors for the success of this scheme, such as good water, building materials, fuel, etc., were at hand at Veraval, we approached your Highness's Government and received from your Highness such ready encouragement and assistance that within a few months the details of the project have been worked out and a Joint Stock Company formed. Our call for shares has so far met with an encouraging response from your Highness' subjects as well as from capitalists in Bombay, and even such distant places as Burma and South Africa have responded to it.

We are deeply grateful to your Highness for the concessions you have been pleased to grant us and for the readiness with which your officers have obviated the difficulties with which such important schemes in a native State are usually beset.

We may mention here that to safeguard the interests of the shareholders we have agreed to credit to the Company's account all commissions, rebates, 'haksai, dalali,' discounts and other profits which the promoters may earn in the purchase of new machinery, stores, raw material, fuel, &c.

One of the objects of the promotors of this mill is to create a demand for textile fabrics in the Persian Gulf and on the Hadramout littoral in competition with Russian merchants. Veraval has trade relations with the Persian Gulf, the Hadramout, Bagdad and several other places, and we expect to be able to send our manufactured goods as a back load in the Arab "buglows" which bring cargoes from those places to Veraval. A shorter distance and cheaper production will be in our favour and bring in good profits to the share-holders for whose benefit the Agents have also agreed to sacrifice their own commission so long as they are not able to declare a dividend of at least 6 per cent.

The site on which we are now standing is, as you will see, within a stone's throw from the terminus of your Highness' Railway, and quite close to the Port. It is eminently suited for the purpose in view, and we shall be saved all expense for the haulage of goods to and from the mill either to the station or to the "bundar." This site was selected after much anxious consideration by our expert adviser, Mr. Cavasji Dorabji Panday, and our Engineers.

In conclusion, I may mention that we have been extremely cautious and even timid in connection with this project, and we cannot refrain from alluding to the kindly and well meant suggestions of our well-wishers to whom we avail ourselves of this opportunity of publicly tendering our best thanks. We quite appreciate the anxiety of our numerous friends that our enterprise should be a complete success and our methods of business should leave no room for adverse criticism and we have been doing our level best to achieve this end. We aspire to win the confidence of your Highness and of the public at large by adopting thoroughly clean-handed and honest methods of work.

We now respectfully ask your Highness' favour in laying the foundation stone of the mills which are to bear your distinguished name.

Dr. Dantra interpreted Mr. Gazdar's speech.

The Nawab and the Procession then proceeded to lay the foundation stone, when the Nawab was presented with a handsome gold trowel with an inscription and the State crest and also with a gold spirit level, square and plumb, both beautifully executed by Messrs. Lund and Blockley. The Nawab turning to the Directors then said:

HISTORY OF THE ENTERPRISE.

The foundation stone, which I have just laid, will mark the inauguration of the first industrial enterprise of its kind in Sorath and I am pleased to learn that in undertaking it my subjects are associated with the citizens of Bombay, whose business talents and activities have made the capital of Western India the foremost industrial town in Asia. Much of the wealth and prosperity of Bombay is the direct outcome of its mill industry. Ahmedabad, which followed in the wake of Bombay, is now reaping, as you know, a rich harvest of profits, and there is no reason why the projected mill at Veraval, which has certain advantages over both Ahmedabad and Bombay should not prove a lucrative concern. Bombay has to import the raw material required for its premier industry from distant cotton-producing areas, and the cost of living in that over-crowded city makes labour comparatively much dearer than here. Ahmedabad, on the other hand, does not possess the facilities resulting from the proximity of a port and the consequent cheapness in the cost of transporting manufactured goods, mill-stores or machinery by water. Under this combination of favourable conditions the projected mill, if its management is in capable and experienced hands, ought to bring in fairly large dividends to the share-holders and pay the Agents from the sacrifice of the commission alluded to by Mr. Dadina. I understand that the mill, at the outset, will require about 6,000 bales of cotton for its spinning and weaving operations. It may interest the Directors to know that the production of cotton last year in Junagadh territory was enough, about 22,000 bales, and from this port 55,000 bales of cotton were exported to Bombay and elsewhere. It may also interest you to learn that in the course of the current year our Director of Agriculture sowed, by way of experiment, in several places, Surat, Broach and other cotton seeds selected by Mr. Fletcher of the Bombay Agricultural Department, and the results have turned out to be satisfactory and encouraging, considering the almost entire failure of the rains after the end of August. You can, therefore rely upon an abundance of raw material far beyond your requirements being ready at hand both for your coarser and finer counts. Thus all the essential factors which ensure to contribute to the success of the mill are within your reach. You will, however, be wise not to have your expectations on the recent abnormal prosperity of the Bombay mills. The rise of good fortune may recede as it frequently does. But there seems no reason to apprehend why under normal conditions your mill should not succeed as well as any similar concern in India.

In laying down the conditions on which you have been granted the concessions, to which you refer, I have attempted to safeguard the interests of the investors in your shares without in any way fettering the freedom of your legitimate operations. Personally I think it undesirable and inexpedient to interfere with the development of private enterprise, beyond the laying down of certain broad principles calculated to promote its success. The system of allowing the commission of the Agents on the net profits and not on the total out-turn of manufactured goods and the provision that they are to receive no commission unless the shareholders are assured a dividend of at least 6 per cent. ought to inspire confidence in the mind of the public as to the lines on which the mill is to be worked. I congratulate you on the selection of your expert adviser. The conspicuous success with which Mr. Cowasji Dorabji Panday has now been managing the King Edward Mills and his wide experience in mill management in this country extending over a quarter of a century, coupled with his insight into the working of some of the best mills in Lancashire, is a guarantee that his advice will be sound and his guidance safe. I am glad to see among the Directors Mr. J. J. Gazdar, whose experience as a Director of the Century Mills, which are earning huge profits, will, I trust, be of much value to you. Your Agent Mr. Hormusji Jancherji Dadina has received his training as a Mechanical Engineer in England and his expert knowledge ought to prove of great use to you in dealing with all questions connected with machinery. I heartily wish this new venture every success.

Mr. Panday then gave expert opinion on the mill. He said:—

THE PROSPECTS OF THE MILL.

Let me congratulate all of you for introducing a spinning and weaving concern in this State. It will certainly benefit the people of your Highness' territory and particularly those who have launched a portion of their money in this undertaking. Textile industry is one of the leading industries of India next to agriculture. This industry as worked under modern conditions surpasses by a long way the old Indian methods of hand-spinning and weaving commercially and there is ample scope for it still in India. In fact our present spinning capacity is far too small for the needs of all our looms. Thus there could be no gainsaying about the success of the concern which we are all assembled here to inaugurate. At present all our looms in India are fully engaged and we should have no doubt that our small number of looms here will remain fully at work.

It was a far-sighted policy on the part of His Highness the Nawab Saheb to establish this concern on joint stock principles as opposed to its being an exclusively State affair. No State-managed industrial concern can fare well, except under very exceptional circumstances, as compared with those worked under private ownership or on joint stock principles.

We hope to make a start with 20,000 spindles and 400 looms and to make provision for power for 10,000 more spindles and about two to three hundred more looms.

The main object of this mill will be the manufacture of course yarns and cloths to meet the immediate needs of the surrounding population and the machinery will be principally adapted for it. There is plenty of raw material for such manufactures on the spot. We are also assured of a decent supply of labour though it would be somewhat unskilled to begin with. In all probability we shall have to import trained factory workmen from Bombay and Ahmedabad in the beginning and train up the local labourers gradually.

There has been a great advance in recent years in motive power for driving textile fretories. Electric power is being used for the purpose and there are engines worked by crude petroleum oils, in addition to the usual steam power plant. We have, however, decided after much consideration to follow the beaten track in working this mills. Of the 20,000 spindles we expect to utilise from 10 to 12 thousand for spinning yarns for our looms. This will be done on the improved Ring frames. The rest of the spindles will be occupied in spinning yarns for the market. We think of introducing about 5,000 mule spindles for spinning very low counts such as 4's's 6's and 8's.

In the selection of machinery we shall have to decide on the merits of individual makers keeping in view also the cost of it and the time of delivery. The makers of all machinery are very busy just now. There seems to be an opinion amongst the lay people in general that the success or failure of textile concern depends entirely upon the make of the machinery in use. This no doubt is true in some measure. The most important item which goes to make a textile concern a success or a failure is the management under which it is working. More than three-fourths of the failures are due to either incompetent or dishonest management. Machinery under ordinary conditions well designed and laid out is hardly ever known to have brought about a failure.

Your Highness and the share-holders of this Company have to congratulate themselves for having secured an excellent Board of Directors and a firm of Agents, not only known for their probity and integrity but possessing the necessary commercial knowledge of a cotton spinning and weaving concern.

Let me not forgoe to tell you that the inception and development of this industrial enterprise would have been nowhere, had it not been for the encouragement and help we have received at the hands of His Highness and the Dewan.

As expert adviser I shall do my very best to do what I can for the benefit of this Company. It may be as well to mention here that there are differences of opinion among mill experts as among experts in other professions.

In conclusion, I join with you in wishing every success and prosperity to the Rasul Khan Mills at Veraval.

Mr. Mirza Abbasalli Baig replied on behalf of His Highness, and Chhotalal Bakshi translated the same into Gujerati. His Highness put several interesting questions regarding the project, which were replied to by Mr. Abbasalli Baig on behalf of the Directors. The Nawab looked happy and cheerful and was garlanded and drove off amidst great excitement, being escorted by the Imperial State Lancers and other nobles to the new summer palace being erected in Veraval and to be called the Rasalmahal.

The whole affair proved a grand success from beginning to end and reflected great credit on the Agents and Directors. The guests were entertained at dinner in honour of the occasion. The Nawab returned by special train the same evening amidst enthusiastic cheers.

Amongst numerous telegrams congratulating the Agents, one from Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji was greatly appreciated by the Nawab and audience.

Mr. A. W. E. STANDLEY, Executive Engineer, United Provinces, is appointed to officiate as Sanitary Engineer to that Government, vice Mr. D. W. Aitkman granted combined leave.

What a grand family medicine Ayer's Sarsaparilla is! Good for the child, good for the parent, good for the grandparent. Generation after generation has used it. And today it is the one great family medicine the world over. Always keep a bottle of it in the house. Sometime during the year some member of the family will certainly need it. You can surely trust a medicine that has been used for over sixty years. Tested and tried, and never found wanting.

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

is the best family medicine that ever was made. It makes pure blood, and pure blood is the source of good health.

As now made, Ayer's Sarsaparilla contains no alcohol.

There are many imitation Sarsaparillas

Be sure you get "Ayer's."

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN,

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," writes Lady Constance Howard. Countess of Westmeath says:—"It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the Toilet, Bath and Nursery and leaves the Skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition. Delicately perfumed. Chemists, Grocers, etc., sell it.

SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY HUNT.

The Meet of the Bombay Foxhounds yesterday morning was at the Jackal Club, and a fair morning's sport has to be recorded. The weather continues to keep quite remarkably cool, thereby kindly enabling as to enjoy more of the sport which we all love so much than is usually the case. The ground however appeared to be entirely void of any trace of dew, and it was feared that scent would not in consequence lie particularly well, and this proved to be true. For once in a way the customary theories of that mysterious entity, which is called scent, were not contradicted, though they as often are in the hunting operations over the Salsette country. As soon as the people, who had come out from Bombay by the early morning train had arrived at the Meet, a move was made for the coverts which adjoin the new brickfields. Hounds did not delay in telling us that a jackal had been about this vicinity during the previous night, and away went the Pack with a loud burst of music over a piece of melon ground in the direction of Chuckla. Before reaching the end of this very rough ground, hounds take a sharp turn to the right, and tear away at racing speed as far as the foot of Bomanwadi Hill. At first it seemed as if their quarry had scaled the hill, but the Pack still speaking strongly to the scent ran along parallel with this long hill. We follow over some rather stony ground and then reach an immense wall which has only been erected during the last few months. This is no ordinary obstacle and it takes a bold horse and rider to negociate it. One member of the Hunt staff is seen jumping it in magnificent style, but such a jump as this is rather more than the majority of people are desirous to attempt. Most of the field accordingly turn down to the left and work round by the melon ground, thereby escaping the wall, and continue just as fast as their horses can take them to the grass lands on Chuckla Hill. Some very delightful cactus fencing was enjoyed in this neighbourhood, as the firmly turfed grass fields made excellent takes-off and landing for our horses. Hounds had run like wild fire to this locality and a long gallop seemed in view, but on reaching the commencement of Pereira's Hill, they were at fault. After a slight check they spoke again to the scent but not with anything like the same determination which they had previously shown. They hunted on somewhat intermittently all the way past Jackal Hill and down to the railway close by Irla. The fugitive having in all probability crossed the line into the absolutely unhuntable country beyond the huntsman called the Pack away. Time being still in our favour it was decided to proceed to the covert which is situated on the north side of Sahar village. This spinney has often during the present season contained a jackal, and as we have not visited it for some little time, it was more than likely that our call there would not be fruitless. Hounds were some little time in the covert before finding, but when they did they came away in grand style. Leading us over a first class stretch of ricefields, we come to a very deep nullah, which could only be crossed in certain places, owing to the numerous trees and thick cactus bushes which are situated on either side of it. However, "where there's a will there's a way" and we succeed in getting across it somehow or other. When reaching the other side hounds take a sharp left-handed turn and pilot along another delightful tract of paddy fields in the direction of the village of Vaman. The jackal however was one of the twisting sort, and the pack again turns to the left and takes us away to the Sahar end of the Bomanwadi Valley. Rounding the end of Sahar Hill it seemed as if we were to go towards the White House, but the jackal made his way to Bomanwadi Hill. A check occurred here for a short time as the jackal was lying up beneath a huge stone on the side of the hill. Hounds do not however take long to dislodge him, and he is viewed by the whole of the field making away over the hill not a couple of yards in front of the pack. We follow up the stony side of the hill and down the other side close by the village of Bomanwadi and away along the melon ground to the Market gardens by Kalina Tank. Here again he endeavoured to hide from his pursuers in a large field of cabbages, but the pack drives him out of this cultivated area, and we have quite a five furlong scurry along the whole length of the new dried up immense tank, some of the ditches of which required a horse really stretching himself to get over them satisfactorily. Leaving the tank at the far end the chase is kept up right into the new Military Station of Vakola, and after ringing about this neighbourhood for some little time the fugitive is killed on the very doorstep of the bungalow belonging to that famous sportsman Major Darley. It was a very satisfactory ending to a pleasant though somewhat circuitous hunt. Everybody was delighted to see our popular M. F. H. again in the saddle, going just as hard as ever. It is to be hoped that in a very short time he will have quite shaken off the effects of the nasty accident, which has prevented his taking his place at the head of affairs for a considerable time.

Hounds next meet, weather permitting, on the 15th instant at Sahar Hill.

It may be of interest to state that the annual Jakal Club Point to Point Races have been fixed for Wednesday the 18th of this month, which day is a Bank Holiday. The course after much trouble and arrangement by some experienced members of the Bombay Hunt, has now been settled. It will be as follows:—Start from Andheri Road near Marole Church going South, turn half right at red flag on Palm Tree towards Sahar village. Second turning flag in direction of Kalina Tank on low Palm Tree near South East end of Sahar village, thence West past Sahar Church to 3rd turning flag on tree at the end of Bomanwadi Valley, then Northwards up Bomanwadi Valley and finishat the far end near Andheri Road, where the Shamiana will be erected and the jumping competitions will take place. The course will be fully flagged on the morning of the race, and there will be guiding flags between the turning points, which need not be considered, as they are simply intended to give the direction. All three Turning Points are now marked with Red Flags, so that anybody may gallop preliminarily round the course.

JACKAL.

BOMBAY RACES.

13th Extra Meeting.

HANDICAPS FOR SATURDAY.

THE SPRING PLATE.—1 Mile:—Sandstan 11 9st 12lbs Mother Goose 9st, Faded Lily 7st 7lb, Forfeit 8st 9lb, Baritone 8st 9lb, Alruna 7st 5lb, Hunting Horn 8st 7lb, Zotique 8st 4lb, Flotsam 7st 3lb, Admiral Crichton 9st 5lb, Circuit 8st 3lb, Harpist 8st 13lbs, The Master 7st 3lb, Sugar Apple 7st 11lbs, Sir. Galahad 6st.

Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 4lbs.

THE KEMPTON PARK PLATE.—5 furlongs:—Forfeit 9st 12lbs, Lucy Lemond 7st 10lbs, Conscience 7st 8lb, Baritone 8st 13lbs, Vocalist 7st 7lb, Gunner 7st 2lb, Epitome 8st 7lb, Alruna 7st 4lb. The Host 8st 10lbs. Lady Metal 8st 4lb, Spiraea 7st 4lb.

Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 4lb.

THE NUSSERY PLATE.—7 furlongs:—Satoog 8st 12lbs, Sarband 8st 3lb, Meredith 7st 10lbs, Great Power 9st 11lbs, Alnaban 8st 3lb, Afreed 7st 9lb, Winter 9st 5lb, King Fergus 8st 2lb, Hoodoo 7st 9lb, Respectable 9st 4lb, Mutiaz 8st 3lb, Diamond King 7st 8lb, Zargaun 8st 1lbs, Desert King 8st 2lb, His Highness 7st 8lb, Ajeel 8st 10lbs, Begler Beg 8st 2lb, Viceroy 7st 7lb, Sher 8st 8lb, Balmoral 8st 1lb. Fellah 7st 11b, Volunteer 8st 5lb, Youngchanel 8st 1lb, Poona 7st 9lb, Little Gabit 8st 6lb, Friba 8st, Rising Falcon 7st 4lb, Al Hatib 8st 6lb, Marina 8st, Astoria 7st 5lb, Durbaspelice 8st 4lb, Subtraction 7st 13lbs, Nalef 7st 5lb, Vendetta 8st 5lb, Sanjeachbat 7st 13lbs, Murbatbe 7st 2lb, Honeycon 8st 1lb, Moonchal 7st 12lbs, Bleacher 7st 2lb, Shomal 8st 5lb, Nawab 7st 13lb, Aden 6st 13lbs, Rusam 8st 4lb, Faltahal Kher 7st 11lbs, Porter 6st 13lbs, Chesterman 8st 4lb, Holker 7st 11lbs, Colaba 8st 10lbs, Wellington 8st 4lb, Gaiban 7st 11lbs, Burgus 8st 10lbs, Fear 8st 4lb, Brondrib 7st 10lbs.

If top weight accepting be under 9st 7lb, it will be raised to that amount and the others on proportion.

THE ANDHERI PLATE.—1½ miles:—Alma 8st 13lb, Spearmint 8st 9lb, Waltz-While 7st 7lb, Young Explorer 9st 8lb, Moonlit Pasha 8st 11b, Gladiator 7st 6lb, Red de 9lb, Bicester 8st 13lbs, Melbourne 7st 9 b, Diablo 8st 7lb, Antica 7st 12lbs, Sea-ice 7st 4lb, Tillerfing 8st 6lb, Norman 7st 11lbs, Rashad 9st 2lb, Dimple 8st 8lb, Master 7st 3lb, Eugene 8st 5lb, Dhamas 8st 3lb, Bendigo 7st 8lb.

Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 4lbs.

THE JAKAL CLUB PLATE.—1 mile:—Highhazard 12st 4lb, Good Luck 11st 5lb, Sarcasm 11st 1lb, Early Dawn 11st 1lbs, Arbella 11st 1lb, Rolando 10st 13lbs, Teacher 11st 13lbs, Eclipse 11st 2lb, Blimey 9st 12lbs.

Forfeit for the above races due if not struck out before 6 p.m. to-day Tuesday 10th March.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

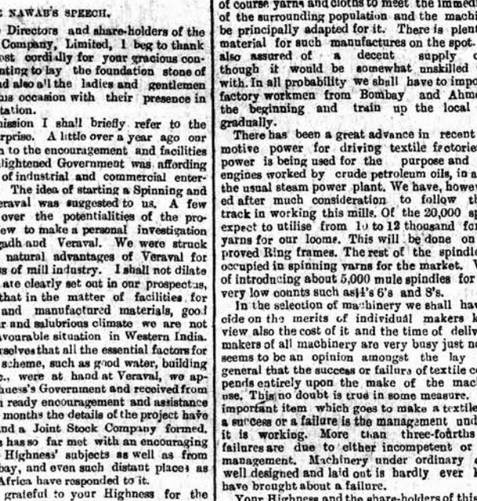
Bombay, March 10th.

In the Madras Gymkhana Association Football Tournament on Wednesday last, the 2nd Leicesters defeated the 1st Silwood Foresters by two goals to nil. H. E. the Governor distributed the prizes yesterday to the successful competitors.

LAWN TENNIS.

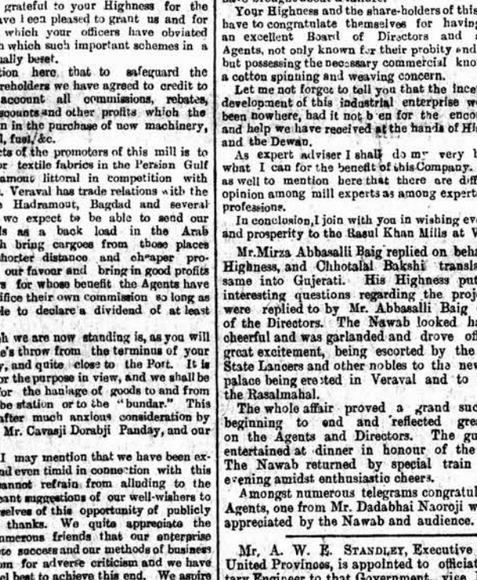
The Marryat Cup Final.

THE final of the Marryat Cup at the Bombay Gymkhana came off yesterday evening before a large number of spectators. It rested between Captain Lucas, who was last year beaten in the final by Mr. W. Reid, and Mr. J. Stuart Milne. That Captain Lucas would win was the general opinion expressed, so that it was a surprise to the majority to see Mr. Milne come out a comparatively easy winner. Milne has improved his game considerably of late, still retaining his remarkably powerful service which very rarely is returned, and only one game did he lose on his own serve. Captain Lucas does not seem in as good form as last year when he and his brother won the Doubles. Milne eventually won by 6-0, 6-3, the table being as under:—



SINGLES HANDICAP.

Several games have been played in connection with the Singles Handicap now in progress, the table standing as under:—



PUNJAB LAWN TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MARCH 12.

Play in the Punjab Lawn Tennis Tournament all-round was considerably above the average this year, and there were again a large number of very interesting games. The Results of this afternoon are:—Men's Championship Singles, Mr. Rendall beat Mahammad Naqi 6—0, 6—3, 6—4; Mr. Deane beat Major Roe, 6—2, 6—4, 6—0; Men's Championship Doubles, Messrs. Atkinson and Condon beat Messrs. Wilson Johnstone and Captain Nicolas, 6—3, 6—1, 6—1; Messrs. Heuson and Minch beat Messrs. Janson and Gisborn, 6—2, 4—6, 6—4, 4—6, 6—2; Messrs. E. L. and T. H. French beat Messrs. Tollinton and Furniball, 6—2, 1—6, 6—5, 6—2; Mixed Doubles.—Mrs. Melvill and Captain Trafford beat Mrs. Lovett and Captain Weathered, 6—4, 6—4; Mrs. Leslie Jones and Mr. Atkinson beat Mrs Cocks and Major Roe, 6—2, 6—4; Captain and Mrs. Davies beat Miss Farrant and Mr. Jacob, 6—4, 6—4, 6—4; Ladies' Singles.—Miss Lees beat Mrs. Swinhoe, 6—4, 6—1; Miss Condon beat Mrs. Macdonald, 6—0, 6—1.

TRADES ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MARCH 12.

In the Trades Association football tournament a large number of Lahore football enthusiasts were disappointed again on Wednesday evening, owing to the Rifle Brigade Team, who were to play the black Watch, not making an appearance.

BERESFORD POLO TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 12.

The Beresford Polo Tournament, at Simla, will begin this year on the 4th of June, the summer races having been fixed for the 11th, 13th and 16th of that month with extra day on the 18th, if there are sufficient entries. This is a reversal of the usual dates and the idea is to induce polo players to enter their ponies for the races, after the tournament. They will not, of course, enter them on the eve of the tournament, as racing is not a good preparation for polo playing. There should be good entries for the Races, as both H. E. the Viceroy and Lord Kitchener are presenting cups for the competition, and they are also likey to have ponies of their own running.

BOXING.

Royal Scots' Tournament.

The Royal Scots' Boxing Tournament opens on the ground of the Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba, on Monday, and continues on Tuesday and and Wednesday. All the usual weights are provided for and, as the Regiment boasts of some good fighters, the Tournament should be well worth attending.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful or as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not destroyed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot: 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

HYDERABAD NOTES.

In one of my previous notes, I stated that there was a likelihood of Shams-ul-Ulma Moulvie Syed Ali Bilgrami, who was during his stay in England called to the Bar, once more entering the arena of public life by practicing at the Bar of the local High Court. To-day found him there with Messrs. F. X. and C. J. dosSantos, Barristers-at-Law, engaged in a case of some importance before a Divisional Bench. Mr. Syed Ali proceeds to Calcutta on Wednesday next to be present at the Convocation, as he has been elected a Fellow of the Calcutta University, when he will be invested with the robe.

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There will be quite an exodus during the next few days. Amongst the departures on leave are Mr. W. Pendlebury, Agent, N. G. S. Railway, Dr. (Miss) Edith Boardman, M. D., Lady Doctor in charge of the Aliabad Dispensary (who have each obtained six months leave and proceed to Bombay *en route* for England on the 11th proxime), and, as already stated, Mr. G. Casson Walker, C.I.E., who also leaves Hyderabad on the same date. It is now said that Mr. A. C. Hankin, C.I.E., the Inspector-General of Police, has also obtained leave to Europe; and it is expected that by the end of the month there will be many more departures on leave.

***

A highly-placed Hyderabad official remarked in course of a conversation this morning that he was curious to know how the State managed to allow so many European heads of departments to go home on long leave every year, when the excuse for importing them—albeit on loan—was that their services were indispensable and essential for the purpose of co-ordinating and bringing into a practical and sympathetic whole a wretchedly disjointed and mismanaged Administration. He also added, with a supercilious smile or sneer, that if the Government can move on during the temporary absence of those officers, what would hinder the working of the administrative machinery if the State were permanently deprived of their assistance? At first I thought this was "Swadeshism," pure and simple; but the remark no doubt affords food for reflection!

***

The inquiry into the Mint case has been, for some unrevealed reason, suspended *sine die*; but the public are anxious to know when it will be

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

The Honourable Sir Lawrence H. Jenkins, Kt., K.C.I.E, M.A. (Oxon.), Barrister-at-Law, has resigned the office of Chief Justice of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay with effect from the 14th March.

The Honourable Mr. Justice L. P. Russell, Barrister-at-Law, to act as Chief Justice of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay vice the Honourable Sir Lawrence H. Jenkins, Kt., K.C.I.E., M.A. (Oxon.), Barrister-at-Law, retiring, pending further orders.

Mr. C. J. W. Mayne, M. A., Principal, Rajkumar College, Rajko, Kathiawar, is granted furlough for one year from the 2nd June with permission to prefix the ensuing College Vacation to his furlough.

With reference to Notification No. 2996-G.B., dated the 26th November 1907, the provisional recognition of the appointment of Mr. C. E. L. Kappelhoff, Jr., as Consul for the Netherlands at Aden has been confirmed.

Mr. A. H. M. Ostrehan, Fourth Grade Superintendent of Police, has been allowed an extension of leave for three months.

Mr. P. A. Kelly, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Nasik is granted privilege leave for three months with effect from the 9th April.

Mr. C. G. Henderson, I.C.S., Assistant Collector Ahmedabad is granted privilege leave for three months in combination with three months' special leave on urgent private affairs from 11th April or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved.

Mr. J. E. Husbands, I. C. S., Assistant Collector, Kaira is granted privilege leave for three months in combination with three months' special leave on urgent private affairs with effect from the date of relief.

Mr. L. Graham, I. C. S., Assistant Collector, Dharwar, is granted privilege leave for three months from 15th May or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved.

Mr. C. J. H. Pain acted as Fourth Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue from the 1st to the 16th November both days inclusive.

The Honourable Mr. R. P. Barrow, I. C. S., Acting Commissioner, S. D. is granted privilege leave for three months in combination with furlough for four months from 9th April or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved.

The Honourable Mr. W. W. Drew, I. C. S., on special duty, is granted privilege leave for three months in combination with furlough for six moch from 4th April.

Mr. G. N. Ryan, Deputy Conservator of Forests, is granted privilege leave of absence for three months in combination with furlough for twelve months with effect from 9th April.

Mr. L. S. Ormston to hold charge of the office of Working Plans Officer, Central Circle, in addition to his own duties pending further orders.

Mr. J. Hamilton, on relief, to act as Divisional Forest Officer, Ahmednagar and Sholapur, vice Mr. W. G. Betham retiring, pending further orders.

Mr. M. C. Gibb, L. L. B. (Cantab.), I. C. S., on return from leave, to act as Commissioner, Southern Division, vice the Honourable Mr. R. P. Barrow, I. C. S., proceeding on leave, pending further orders.

The following is the return of gentlemen elected by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce in accordance with the provisions of the Bombay Port Trust Act, to be members of the Board of Trustees of the Port of Bombay with effect from 1st April:—Mr. C. H. Armstrong, Mr. D. Carmichael, and Mr. H. B. Greaves.

The following gentlemen are re-appointed members of the Board of Trustees of the Port of Karachi, viz.:—Mr. W. U. Nicholas, Mr. T. J. Stephen.

The Reverend W. B. Preston, M. A. (Oxon.), to be Chaplain of Deolali.

The Reverend C. B. G. Collier to be Chaplain of Byculla.

The Reverend H. W. Nelson, M. A. (Dub.), to be Chaplain of Kirkee.

The Reverend E. E. Hill is appointed to do duty at the Presidency and to visit out-stations.

The Reverend J. B. Stein, S. J., to be a member of the Bombay Christian Burial Board in place of the Reverend C. Falt, S. J.

Major W. V. Scudamore, R. E., Principal, College of Science, Poona, is granted, in continuation of the Summer Vacation, special leave on urgent private affairs for such period as may bring the combined period of absence up to six months.

Major K. V. Kanhay, I.M.S., to be Civil Surgeon, Thana, and Superintendent, Narotamdas Madhavdas Lunatic Asylum, Naupada, vice Lieut.-Colonel K. H. Mistri, I.M.S., retired.

Captain W. H. Cazaly, B.A., M.B., B.S. (Lond.), I.M.S., to act as Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Gujarat Registration District, vice Major H. C. L. Arnim, D.P.H., I.M.S., pending further orders.

Major H. C. L. Arnim, D.P.H., I. M. S., to hold charge of the office of Deputy Sanitary Commissioner Central Registration District, in addition to his own duties as Sanitary Commissioner, pending further orders.

Surgeon-General J. P. Greany, M. D., I. M. S., is granted, from the date of relief, such privilege leave of absence as may be due to him on that date in combination with furlough under military rules for such period as may bring the combined period of absence up to six months.

Madras Railway Volunteers.—Major Robert Edward Pemberton Pigott, V. D., is transferred to the supernumerary list of the 1st Battalion, B, B, & C, I, Railway Volunteers. Dated 5th February.

The following promotions is ordered in the Engineer Establishment:—

Mr. D. R. Sanjavala, B.A., L.C.E., from Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, permanent to Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, permanent, and Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, temporary. With effect from 14th February.

Mr. E. Haines, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, passed on the 27th February the Professional Examination prescribed the Public Works Department.

The following appointment has been made on the Personal Staff of His Excellency the Governor:—

Nawab Sidi Najaf Ali Khan alias Ebrahim Khan of Sachin to be Honorary Aid-de-Camp with effect from the 1st March.

Southern Mahratta Railway Rifles.—Charles Henry Crossaile Bowen to be Second-Lieutenant to fill an existing vacancy. Dated 1st January. Surgeon-Lieutenant Sohabji Sorabji Chenai, to be Surgeon-Captain Dated 1st July 1907.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. Crimmin, V. C., C. I. E., I.M.S., has been allowed an extension of furlough on medical certificate for six months.

Major K. V. Kuba, I. M. S., was placed on general duty, Bombay, from the 25th February to the 3rd March.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect	Via Turkey Perfect	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	———	Via Shanghai Interrupted	Via Lisbon Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 12th March 1908.
(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts
Turkey	11	11	55 a m	28	41
Teheran	12	2	30 p m	0	26
Suez	12	1	50 p m	1	1

STEAMER REPORTS.

Colombo 12th O. R. M. steamer Orontes from Australia arrived.

NOTICES.

Haiti (West Indies) notifies that all offices on Landline system are temporarily closed for International traffic. (21-1-08).

Telegraph line to Ahwaz (Persia) interrupted until further notice, telegrams for this place should bear the words "Post Bushire" and be charged accordingly (29-1-08).

Rhamo Route to China interrupted beyond the Indian frontier between Yungcheng and Tali. (2-3 08).

Delayed Traffic for Burma is still liable delay (10-3-08).

The silver medal awarded to Grace Darling by the Glasgow Humane Society for saving with her father the lives of nine persons from the wreck of a steamer in 1838, was offered for sale by a neice of Grace Darling at Messrs. Puttick and Simpson's rooms last Friday, and was bought for £90.

The committee formed at Vauvert (Gard), the birthplace of General Montcalm, has decided to have two statues of the great soldier made. One will be kept in France, while the other will probably be presented as a national gift by France to the town of Quebec. About £4250 has already been subscribed for the purpose.

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

THE FORT WILLIAM SHOOTING INCIDENT.

"The Statesman":—We find it difficult to credit the report that Private Younger, of the Gordon Highlanders who on Sunday night last, when on sentry duty, fired on two motorists as they were leaving Fort William, so far from receiving any reprimand or punishment, has been commended for his action by the military authorities. If this report is true, it is clear from the attitude of the authorities that they have totally failed to realise the grave issues involved in the case. They seem to imagine that they are free to carry out military regulations of the most drastic order, merely because they are regulations, without any regard whatever to the circumstances. From their point of view, doubtless, the matter is delightfully simple. Any persons entering or leaving the Fort are required to respond to the sentry's challenge. The two motorists in question did not answer, or did not answer audibly, and the sentry therefore was justified in shooting them at sight—and there is nothing more to be said! Now if this correctly represents the attitude of the Fort authorities it is necessary to remind them that, unless they take prompt steps to deal with the culprit as he deserves, they will have to reckon with a public opinion which not only knows how to deal with pretensions of this order, but will take very good care that the matter is not allowed to remain where it is. If, that is to say, the public are to understand that anyone going to the Fort at night, on business or for social purposes, is liable to be deliberately shot at by some irresponsible sentry, should his voice not be strong enough to be heard above the rattle of the carriage or the motor-car in which he may be travelling, or should the sentry happen to be hard of hearing, then the sooner the Fort authorities make the fact known the better, and the public will take due note of it. We cannot believe, however, that the military authorities seriously mean to act on this principle. Calcutta is not Peshawar, or even Berlin. The people of the Indian metropolis are not given to organising raids and stealing rifles from the Fort, or to 'sniping' the sentries. Nor are the military here a ruling caste who can treat civilian life and property with contempt, as in some of the countries of Europe. Calcutta is a civilised and orderly city, and any military regulations that may be deemed necessary in the public interest must be interpreted and carried out with a due regard for that fact. In Peshawar it may be right for a sentry to fire on an Afridi thief who does not respond to his challenge. In Calcutta such an act, committed in circumstances of absolute public tranquillity, is simply unheard of, and Private Younger ought to be brought sternly to account for his indefensible action. He cannot possibly have thought that the two motorists on whom he fired were spies or foes, Russians or Zakka Khe's in disguise. He must have known perfectly well that they were two harmless Calcutta citizens, whom there was not the smallest reason to suspect of having committed any mischief or misdemeanour in the Fort. The conclusion, then, is inevitable, that he fired upon them from a mere feeling of pique, because they did not immediately halt on receiving his challenge. If this be the case, Private Younger has been guilty of the crime of having used his rifle simply in order to avenge a personal grievance; and in the eye of the law, therefore, he stands in exactly the same position as any hot-headed civilian who happening to have a gun in his hand, shoots at any person by whom he fancies that he has been affronted. We are confident that this view of the matter will commend itself to so level-headed a commander as Lord Kitchener, and that he will not only see that Private Younger is dealt with as he deserves, but will take steps to prevent any repetition of the outrage of last Sunday.

THE I. G. OF MYSORE POLICE.

The "Daily Post" (Bangalore):—Mr. F. E. C. Carr, Inspector-General of Police in Mysore, has been recalled to Madras, whither he proceeds on the 13th instant to take up the appointment of Deputy Inspector-General of Police. Mr. Carr came to India in the year 1886 and after having creditably held the posts of Assistant Superintendent and Acting Superintendent of Police in several Districts of the Madras Presidency, he came to Bangalore in 1898 as Superintendent of Police. He was subsequently posted to Coorg as Assistant Commissioner and 1st Class Magistrate. The Mysore Government applied for the loan of Mr. Carr's services in 1898, and on transfer, he was appointed as Deputy Commissioner, and in the year 1904 he was selected to fill up the responsible appointment of Inspector General of Police, which post he has held with great ability and credit. Many are the reforms introduced by Mr. Carr and many are the friends he and Mrs. Carr leave behind in the Province, both amongst officials and non-officials. By the transfer of Mr. Carr, the Government of Mysore loses one of their ablest officers, and it will not be easy to replace him.

SWADESHI AND BENGAL MISSIONS.

The "Statesman":—The Secretary of the Bengal Rural Mission of the United Free Church of Scotland, in his report for 1907, says that although the Swadeshi movement has had exceedingly little effect on the work of the mission, yet one cannot help being aware of a subtle difference in the temper of the people, which is sure to have further developments. "I should prefer," he adds, "to wait to see these before venturing to say anything specific about them—the more specially as this is a report and not a prophecy. Few persons who have spent more than twenty years in India retain courage to prophesy about everything Indian; the most effective qualification for that purpose being the fatuient ignorance which makes a man an unquestioned authority in the West on everything connected with India, and which anyone who starts with a conviction of his own omniscience can attain to in the course of a cold weather rush round the country." At Kalna the attendance at the Mission dispensary last November sometimes reached the high figure of 450 in a single day and of these patients about 95 per cent. were suffering from malarial fever. An alarming increase in drunkenness is noted as the result of lowering the price of liquor to about one-third of its former cost, and an appeal has been made to Government to raise the price to a higher figure.

ESPERANTO.

The "Hindu":—Dr. J. Pollen (I.C.S., retired), of Esperanto fame, is a very popular retired official who has come back to India on a tour to promote the spread of Esperanto. According to him, this new international language is a reformed Aryan language equally easy for all people to learn. Esperanto is the outcome of the linguistic genius of a Russian Pole, Dr. Zamenhof His ideals were brotherhood and justice. As a boy he was brought up in a small Russian town in Poland, inhabited by four distinct nationalties, all speaking different languages. We are told that his youthful imagination was impressed by the fact that these communities were constantly at loggerheads, and as a child he came to the conclusion that this was because they could not understand one another. So he made up his mind, even as a boy, to invent a language which all could understand, and when he reached man's estate, enormous though the difficulties were, he succeeded in evolving the ingenious language known as Esperanto. This is the account of the origin of Esperanto as given by Dr. Pollen before the Associated Societies of the Madras Christian College the other day. We need scarcely dwell on the immense possibilities of a common universal language. As an artificial language, it is said, Esperanto has immense advantages over all other languages of natural growth; the language is exceedingly simple and easy to learn; it has a vocabulary vaster and richer than that of any of the modern languages and the strain on the memory of the learner is least perceptible. It has already made a decided progress in the world. It is indeed a matter for gratification that at the conclusion of the address delivered by Dr. Pollen, the other day, a young Madrasi gentleman, Mr. N. Sankara Row of the Presidency College, stood up and thanked Dr. Pollen in Esperanto, for his instructive lecture. He thereby demonstrated that the acquirement of the language was within the reach of an Indian student. It would appear that the University of Tokio has prescribed Esperanto as one of the subjects of study. Japan, we learn, is most enthusiastic about it and that America has already taken it up. In these circumstances, the hope is entertained that the language will become universal in course of time. We believe we can safely commend it to all young men who are anxious to acquaint themselves with foreign scientific literature or who aspire to receive higher education in foreign countries, especially in countries like Japan, Germany and other places. Much of youthful energy is wasted in learning a foreign tongue which with Esperanto, we are led to believe, one might easily avoid.

Probably few living artists know as much about military matters as Mr. Woodville. He has all the details of Army costumes at his fingers' ends, and is acquainted with the changes in military dress almost as soon as the authorities themselves. In this connection an amusing story is told. Once the late Queen Victoria was looking at one of his newest pictures when she pointed out what she thought was a slight error in a soldier's costume. The artist politely maintained that he had painted the costume correctly, and the Queen thereupon summoned a soldier in full uniform to appear. To her great surprise she found that Mr. Woodville was right after all. "When was the alteration in the costume made?" inquired the Queen. "Yesterday, your Majesty," replied the soldier, as he saluted.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, March 12.

Unsettled conditions which have been moving Eastwards during the last few days, are now shown by clouds and snow in Kashmir and low barometric pressure over the United Provinces. Latter is causing southerly winds at the head of the Bay, accompanied by rising humidity, and the appearance of clouds in the north-east of India. There are indications of the appearance of depression in Persia. Burma.—Clouds appeared in the extreme north, but skies are clear elsewhere, except in a few coast stations; humidity and temperature, normal. North East India—Orissa, light to moderate clouds appeared in nearly the whole of the Division; humidity increased largely owing to southerly winds at the head of the Bay, now equal to or above the average, except in the Northern Districts, where it continues drier than usual; temperature risen, and in parts of the South-Western Districts, now in slight excess, while elsewhere, normal. United Provinces, Central India, and Central Provinces no clouds reported; air generally drier than usual; temperature risen now normal, except for defects still shown or few stations in the United Provinces and Central India. North-West India, Sonemarg and Minimarg, had light fall of snow; skies cloudy in the Hill Districts of Upper India; a few stations in the Punjab, clear; elsewhere, humidity is below the average, except in Kashmir and Cutch; temperature, general defect. Peninsula.—Skies lightly clouded in parts of Madras, clear in rest of Division; humidity increased extreme south, now equal to average everywhere, except Bombay, Deccan, and Hyderabad, where still defect; temperature approximately normal. Forecast.—Precipitation probable in the Northern Himalayas Rain in parts of North-East India.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following informations published in order that the vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparision with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time on the 12th March 1908 was 30·046 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 10 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide guge at Apollo Bunder was 8 feet at 8 a. m. (local time) The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of attached thermometer 80° F. will be 14 inches, and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction required Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid, above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher of lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 12TH MARCH, 1908.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 12th March giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

Punjab.—Skies are moderately clouded at Lahore and Ambala while the moisture in the atmosphere is much below the average. Winds are blowing from northerly direction at Multan and Lahore and north-easterly or north-westerly at Sirsa and Kotah while Ambala recorded calm. The maximum had been 4° to 6° in defect of normal at Multan, Lahore and Sirsa and the minimum 9° to 12° at Sirsa and Ambala.

United Provinces.—Skies are lightly clouded at Allahabad and the air is slightly damper than usual at Jhansi and considerably drier in the remaining places. Winds are south-westerly at Agra and easterly at Mainpuri and Allahabad while Jhansi and Cawnpore recorded calms. The day temperature is 2° to 5° in defect of normal at Agra, Jhansi and Allahabad and about 1° in excess at Mainpuri and Cawnpore while weather during night was much cooler than usual at Mainpuri and Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are only lightly clouded at Karachi and Jaipur and the air is drier than usual generally. Winds blow from westerly direction at Ajmer and from northerly or north-westerly direction elsewhere. Maximum varies but slightly from normal while the weather during night had been 8° cooler than usual at Karachi and Jaipur.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are cloudless and the air has become much drier than usual everywhere except at Veraval, northerly or north-westerly winds prevail generally The maximum had been 2° to 8° in defect of normal at Surat, Ahmedabad, Deesa and Veraval and last night's minimum was 6° to 7° below the average at Bhavnagar Para, Ahmedabad and Deesa.

Central Provinces.—Skies are free from clouds and the moisture in the air is considerably below the average. Calms and variable breezes prevail generally. The maximum had been 1° to 4° in excess of normal at most places while temperature during night was 2° to 5° cooler than usual at Saugor, Hoshangabad, Khandwa, Amraoti and Raipur.

Konkan.—Skies are free from cloud and humidity is in slight excess of normal at Bombay, Mormugao and Karwar. The direction of air movement is northerly at Bombay and Ratnagiri and easterly at Mormugao while calms is recorded at Karwar. Temperature varies from normal by small amounts.

Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear and humidity is in large defect of normal at most places. Calms and variable breezes prevail generally. Temperature during day had been 2° to 3° hotter than usual at Sholapur, Bijapur and Hyderabad while yesterday's minimum was 4° to 7° in defect at Malegaon, Poona and Bijapur.

General Remarks.—Weather is generally fine.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

Messrs Thompson and Co., report the average price of Indian Tea, sold on garden account in the London market, during the past week, as 7¼ pence and Assam tea 8d.

The Council of the Senate of the University of Cambridge have decided to add to the regulations for affiliation of the Punjab University a clause to the effect, that any Graduate in Science of the Punjab University, who has, in accordance with the regulations of that University passed the Entrance Examination, the Intermediate Examination in Science, and the Bachelor of Science Examination, and has either in the Intermediate Examination in Arts or in the Bachelor of Arts Examination, held by that University, satisfied the Examiners in Greek, Latin, Sanskrit, Arabic and Persian, shall be entitled to be admitted to the previleges of affiliation,

MEMORY MEANS MONEY.
TIME IS MONEY
Prof. James'
ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS
STRENGTHEN THE MEMORY, THERE BY SAVING TIME AND MONEY.

The possession of a really good memory is indispensable to every man or woman; it is the very foundation of success. A man with a defective memory can not succeed; on the other hand, a good memory is the most certain key to success. The poorest memory can be developed and strengthened by a regular use of Prof. James' Electro-tonic Pearls.

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Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls renew vitality, substitute strength for weakness, keen wits for dulled brains and transform the dejected or despondent into healthy minded, cheerful men and women.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power with feeling of courage, strength and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully, bowels becomes regular, countenance clear and ruddy, the eyes bright, sight improved, the temper cheerful, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

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Can be had of all Medicine Dealers. See that you get the genuine and don't accept substitute. If you first any difficulty in getting from your dealer, please send your order to THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL Co., 1850 Market Bombay, No. 2.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

HOW TO WALK IN THE NEW SHEATH GOWN.

Much as every well-dressed Parisienne may aspire to making each succeeding fashion her own, she is beginning to realise the fact that a new cut and a new figure require a new walk and a new tournure. Last year's poise has already become so hopelessly demode, that the Frenchwoman who has spent the winter in the exile of her propriete de campagne, in venturing into the salons of the great artists of dress, feels her provincialism as she glides up the parquet floor as acutely as if she had donned a last season's hat, or perpetrated the indiscretion of driving in the Bois in her corduroy "shooting," with leather cap and gaiters. So important has the acquiring of the new walk become, that there is more than a bare rumour that not only is the debutante being schooled as to the latest poise, in the same manner as the professor of dancing coaches her in the Boston or the two-steps, but Maman herself has become obliged to undergo instruction if she hopes for a continuance of her dressmaker's patronage. The sheath like dress of the day may almost be said to constitute a nightmare to the fashionable woman who sees herself arrayed in it for the first time, and whose looking-glass reveals the unflattering criticism that her silhouette is not by any means ideal. Tight lacing, and all the little inventions of the fashionable lingere, are, after all, only details compared with the knowledge of how to stand, sit, and walk. To learn how to sit is the first self-inflicted lesson. A low chair is anathema to the new gown unless the wearer is petite and slight, in which case the high arm-chair in which the tall woman appears to best advantage would make her seem almost ridiculous. Mme. Recamier was well aware that her pose was ideal where the Empire gown was concerned, when she sat to the painter David, and the classical 'bergere' in which she reclines could not be exchanged for a more picturesque seat. As a matter of fact, no one was better aware of the rare accomplishment of sitting gracefully than was the artist in the heyday of portrait-painting, and the canvases of Gainsborough or Sir Joshua depicting reclining or sitting figures are insignificant in number compared with those of the tall stately beauties, who stood with effective grace while the great master with a deft stroke of the brush transferred the easy standing pose on to his canvas.

THE MARTINET OF MANNERS.

Our grandmothers were sufficiently astute to recognise all these shortcomings, and manners and deportment classes loomed largely on a girl's horizon on the debut of her social career. The mistress of deportment was a martinet of the first rank, whose pupils almost wearied during their initial lesson on entering the salon, and who were told to avoid "waddling" across the room "coming in with a shamefaced air as if about to commit a theft, being masculine, or too easy, or too stiff," in case their friends behind their backs should "lament that they were so little endowed with manner that although excellent creatures, their education had been shamefully deficient." If our ancestresses have bequeathed to us their short waists and "jupes collentes," their graceful carriage is ours also, and their old rules regarding the two S's—namely, standing and sitting—are as valuable to-day as they were a hundred years ago. The first care of the deportment mistress was the position of the feet. To look at them is fatal, as the head, to give a dignified appearance, should be thrown slightly back instead of forwards, an important point to which the woman inclined to a double chin should be the first to give attention. The elbows when sitting down—like hands when standing—are apt to be "de trop," as every overgrown and blushing schoolgirl is only too well aware, but the last place for them is on the arm of the chair or sofa, an error of clumsiness which leads irresistibly to the further unforgivable sin of leaning the chin on the hand when talking or listening. Hands should lie in the lap naturally and easily, and in days gone by a dancing mistress would range her pupils in the demure attitude of accepting an introduction, and passing from one to the other would forcibly pull up their hands so as to see if they were folded gracefully and not too stiffly on the knees

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

A meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held in the Municipal Council Hall yesterday afternoon, the Hon'ble Mr. Vithaldas Damodher Thackersey presiding.

IMPROVEMENT NEAR THE KENNEDY BRIDGE.

Lieutenant-Colonel Collie moved the following proposition, of which he had given a previous notice: That the Municipal Commissioner be asked to report on the frasibility of improving the northern approach to Kennedy Bridge and the estimated cost thereof.

Mr. Leslie seconded the proposition, which was agreed to.

OPENING OF ROADS AND THOROUGHFARES ETC.

Lieutenant-Colonel Collie also proposed:—

"That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to report:—(1.) What rules exist and orders are issued for safeguarding the interests of the public when the E. E. S. & T. Company apply to open roads and thoroughfares. Whether these rules and orders are strictly enforced and if any penalties for breach of them have been enforced. Whether it is not a fact that roads have been opened and works begun without awaiting sanction and that the Company has encroached unreasonably on the fair way and taken up unnecessarily large portions of the roadway without sanction. (2.) What conditions were laid down for the guidance of Municipal empolyes and contractors before undertaking the new drainage works on Malabar and Cumballa Hills and whether these have been enforced. That a return should be submitted showing the dates when portions of the drainage work have been completed in sections on Warden and Nepean Sea Roads and how long it has taken, subsequent to filling in, to place the road way at the disposal of the public. To submit a report explaining why excavations were made, first, before the monsoon on the roadway up to Somerset House, and why these were immediately filled in and re-opened after the monsoon. To submit a report as to how long the roadway in Warden Road has been open just in front of the entrance to the roadway leading to Somerset House and the reason for this. (3.) To submit a report stating how long the roadway on Esplanade Road was open for 3-4 of the width of the entrance to Hospital Lane and the reason for this. (4.) To submit a report showing how long it took to carry out the road repairs on (a) Cruickshank Road, (b) Forjett Road, (c) the portion of the roadway between Gahagan's Iron Works and Scott's new stables, (d) the North end of Tardeo Road and (e) Frere Road. The length and width of the portions of these roadways closed to the public and the periods during which they were closed—the number of working and non-working days—the number of employes on each and what are the rules regarding supervision of labour and whether they have been complied with. What are the specifications regarding the road metal and what supervision is exercised to see that these are complied with as well as the amount of metal brought in each cart. Whether repairs are effected according to the conditions of the roads, or according to a time limit irrespective of condition, and whether it is not a fact that Frere Road and its continuation up to the R.I.M. Dockyard have not been fit for general traffic for at least the past 5 months. (5.) What are the conditions laid down for lighting road excavations at night and whether these are considered adequate in the interests of the public. (6.) The periods during the past 2 years that the roadway at the Tardeo Road end of Grant Road Bridge has been opened for the repair of water mains (2) and the reasons. In submitting these reports the Municipal Commissioner is requested to state whether in his opinion the explanations are satisfactory, the supervision effective and the time taken in completing the works reasonable."

Colonel Collie, in supporting his resolution, instanced places where the roads had been obstructed to a considerable extent, while tramway work was in progress. He complained of the manner in which the metal on the roads had been laid. Regarding the second paragraph of his resolution, he instanced how work was carried out by municipal employes in a most haphazard manner. The work on the Esplanade Road had been open for nearly six weeks, obstructed traffic for that period, and frequently no men were to be found at work on the spot. Dr. Collie showed how no supervision existed as some of the places unattended, and said he had found road rollers and bullocks allowed to remain to impede traffic.

Mr. Sapurji Mamooji seconded the proposition.

The Hon. Sir P. M. Mehta said it was impossible not to sympathise with Dr. Collie in his proposals. In dealing with tramway obstructions, Sir Pherozeshah instanced how the Commissioner had communicated with the Tramway Company with regard thereto, and he thought that now the Company was carrying out the work with less inconvenience.

The resolution was carried.

BANDS AT CHOWPATTY.

Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin proposed that, as the Chowpatty Sea Face had become an attractive and fashionable promenade, the Commissioner be requested to suggest some suitable site, where permission could be granted to construct a temporary Band-stand. He said the question of a Town Band had been attracting considerable attention, and thought that provision should be made for the erection of a Band-stand at Chowpatty.

Mr Watcha did not see the necessity for the construction, as Bandsmen could take their music stands with them

Sir P. M. Mehta suggested the withdrawel of the proposition.

Mr. J. A Wadia pointed out that they had a useless Bandstand on the Esplanade, and he considered that before others were built, the useless one should be improved.

Mr. Kazi Kabirudin was here allowed to withdraw his proposition.

After transacting some other business, the Corporation adjourned till Monday next.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Imaum 2,703 tons Captain W. Pemberthy will sail to-day for, Karachi in ballast.

The steamer Redhall 2504 tons Captain H. E. Dowell arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff with a cargo of coal

The Wilson Line steamer Castello 2,338 tons Captain H. Runton sailed yesterday for Hull via Karachi with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Onipenta 3,420 tons Captain W. Hill sailed yesterday for Rangoon &c., with a general cargo.

The B. & P. S. N. Co's steamer Mostare 1,109 tons Captain P. H. Grace arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Persian Gulf with a general and cargo 11 deck passangers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Virawa 2,276 tons. Captain J. G. Le Brocq arived in harbour on Wednsday from Moulmein and Rangoon with a cargo of rice and timber.

The Steamer Magadala 3,133 tons Captain J. Lemond will sail to-day for Rottardam & Hull with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. A. M. Hutchins Mr. Kerseburn and infant, Capt. and Mrs Nilson and 2 deck.

The Asiatic S. N. Co's steamer Nairung 2,862 tons Captain J. W. Thomson arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via coast ports with a general cargo and Major and Mrs. Clifford Captain and Mrs. Wroughton and 58 deck passangers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

H M S Sphinx ..... Comdr Lilchfield ..... R Navy
H M S Lapwing ..... Lt-Comdr A N Gouldsmith ..... R Navy
H M S Redbreast ..... Lt Comdr W Hose ..... R Navy

IN THE STREAM.

H M S Hyacinth ..... Capt A W Hemsage ..... R Navy
H M S Persens ..... Comdr H Christian ..... R Navy
R I M S Palinurus ..... Capt Hickman ..... Survey St
R I M S General Brackenbury ..... Lt Whish ..... R I M S

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—MAR. 12.

Africa	1302	Manley	M M & Co
Clan Cumming	3107	Williamson	P Muir & Co
Hydra	831	Kinseburn	P F Campbell & Co
Imani	2275	Penberthy	W & A. Graham & Co
Ipswich	515	Pelling	Shah B N Co
Islanda	3260	Gun-Cunninghem	M M & Co
Kenley	3429	Wilson	W & A Graham & Co
Majidi	1857	Coates	B & P S N Co
Norfolk	2906	Boney	G Cotton & Co
Nairung	2862	Thomson	I M & Co
Pilsavice	2442	Sigante	R Sharp & Co
Rodhill	2504	Dowell	M M & Co
Sultan	1781	Ulrich	Zbar 21-3 A Strandes
Shah Nebr	2763	Harrison	H A H Hassum
Sirra	1675	Tipper	M M & Co
Thornbeck	2345	Robson	Shaw Wallace & Co
Tersier	908	Nilson	Bangkok F P Campbell & Co
Tuscarora	3023	Hollandbeck	Standard Oil Co
Xima	146	Mahomed	Shah S N Co

VESSELS IN DOCK—MAR. 12.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
A Clan MacNeil	2504	Porterfield	Chittagong	22-3	F Muir & Co
Clan Havranse	3349	Lumsdine	Havre	20-3	K Nixon & Co
P Clan Macdougall	2975	Sterling	Dunkirk	21-3	F Muir & Co
G Moshtari	1116	Gore	Persian Gulf	14-3	B & P S N Co
H President	1866	Muhlbauer	Zbar	16 3	A Strandes
A Perda	4196	Powell	London	28-3	P & O Co
N Adalia	3481	Hannaford	K'chi Newport	14-3	K N & Co
O Monaffari	1387	Moloney	R S Ports	19 3	B & P S N Co
Q Brazilliana	2438	Tomblyn	Calcutta	16-3	Cory Bro & Co

H W P D

Bahaduri	829	Fakeers	Mangalore 12-3 Bo S N Co Ld
Ponani	552	Shamsoshin	Bsagar 14-3 Bo S N Co Ld

H W D D

Lhasa	941	Rothwell	K'chi 13-3 M M & Co

30 ton Crane

Satrasji	547	Hossein	M'galore 13-3 Bo S N Co Ld

M W D D

Devanha	4785	Hide	Shanghai 18-3 P & O S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Circassia	4315	Haig	L'pool 18-3 W & A G & Co
3 R Rubattino	2682	Mancini	Genoa 15-3 P & R S N Co
4 Levanzo	2263	Beletto	Shanghai 17-3 P R S N Co
5 Magdala	3134	Lemand	Hull 13-3 W & A G & Co
7 Virawa	2176	LeBrocq	N F M M & Co
8 Bohemia	2311	Dabcevich	Trieste 16-3 A G S N Co
9 Axenfels	2759	Struffing	Rangoon 14-3 Glade & Co
12 Arabia	4167	Leigh	London 14-3 P & O Co

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
11	Virawa	LeBrocq	Maulmein, Feb 20
	Adelia	Manley	Zanzibar, Feb 13
	Moshtari	Gore	Bareh, Feb 28
12	Rosthill	Dowell	Cardiff, Feb 13
	Nairung	Thomson	Calcutta, Feb 14

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
12	Dwarka	Moxon	Persian Gulf, &c
	Cnipenta	Hill	Rangoon, &c
	Castello	Hunton	Hull, via Karachi

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday:—

Steamer Imaum, Penberthy, for Karachi,
" Magdala, Lumond, for Hull, &c.

The steamer Moshtari, for Persian Gulf, &c., began to load yesterday.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

March.	Vessel.	From
5	Clan Macinnes	Coast
8	Matiana	Calcutta
9	Twingone	Rangoon
9	Nurani	Calcutta

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...AR OF FLOWERS."

...ne, Mr. Dixon's guide told him, ...r of flowers: This, as you see, ... In March and April we pick ...il; in May and June we gather ...range flower, from which comes the ... In June also we turn the leaves of ...essence of petit grain, and the verbena ...common soap. June and July are the ...d thyme and rosemary. Thyme is used ...wders. If you come here in August and ... you find us busy with jasmine, tuberose, ...int, aspic, sweet basil, mignonette, and ...—the latter, for sake of convenience, being ...d on the neighbouring hillsides, right where it ... In September and October we get the rest ...um, and in October and November the cassia. ...The workers there are busy from early March to ...ember picking the flowers and preparing them ...mediately for market.

SOME FIGURES.

It takes, it seems, four million pounds of roses to produce the yearly output of perfumery in the Maritime Alps, and to obtain one pound of the essence of roses twenty-two thousand pounds of roses, or nearly three million single rose blossoms, are required. About threepence per pound is paid for roses, fivepence to sixpence per pound for orange blossom. A pound of jasmine costs about four times as much as a pound of roses. Regarding the number of pounds of flowers annually consumed it is impossible to give exact figures, but it is estimated that there is used every year three million six hundred thousand pounds of orange flowers, four million eight hundred thousand pounds of roses, two hundred and eighty thousand pounds of violets, about double that amount of jasmine a hundred and forty thousand pounds of tuberoses, sixty thousand pounds of cassia, and thirty thousand pounds of jonquils.

SOME COSTLY SUITES.

Enormous as was the price—1,900 guineas—paid at Christie's the other day for a Louis XVI, settee and six fauteuils, it is insignificant compared with the £20,000 given not long ago by a French collector to Mr. Charles Wertheimer for half a dozen Louis XIV chairs, upholstered in Gobelin tapestry, and originally made for the ill-fated Marie Antoinette. And even such a figure as this would scarcely have alarmed the Indian prince who recently startled the world by ordering a suite of furniture in solid silver. In the Lelong sale, in Paris, about five years ago, Messrs. Duveen paid £6,880 for four fauteuils of the Regency period; and in Page-Turner sale of the same year a Louis XV. suite of four pieces realised £1,732 10s. At the Londesborough sale a suite of uncommon interest was bought by the Rajah of Durbhangah for a thousand guineas. It had originally been presented by Tippoo Sahib to Warren Hastings, and consisted of four armchairs, a sofa, two small cabinets, and a cardtable, all of solid ivory, exquisitely carved.

RAILWAYS IN CHINA.

The "North China Herald" gives some particulars of the progress in railway communication in China during the past year. Through traffic was resumed on the Manchurian railways on December 1. The Hsinmintun-Mukden line has been redeemed by China at a cost of 1,666,000dols. The Shanghai-Nanking Railway has been extended to Chinkiang and should be completed within a few months to Nanking; the Kalvan Railway, built entirely by Chinese, of which the first section was opened on September 30, 1906, has been steadily pushed forward; the Chentu-Kiating-Taiyuan branch of the Peking-Hankow line was opened on December 6, the construction of the 182 miles having taken three years and three months, while another branch from Kaifeng to Chenchow was opened earlier in the year. Work on the Canton-Kowloon Railway is also being pushed on rapidly.

THE FOUNDER OF A MODERN SCIENCE.

Dr. Francis Galton, F.R.S. has begun his eighty-seventh year and in the evening of his days is optimistic that the increasing interest taken in the science of "Eugenics," of which he was the pioneer, will eventually mean the physical and mental improvement of the human race. Dr. Galton has defined Eugenics, as "the study of the agencies under human control that may improved or impair the racial qualities of future generations, both physically and mentally." Like Professor Karl Pearson, Dr. Galton is convinced that psychical characters are inherited as certainly as are physical, and he recently established the Francis Galton Laboratory for National Eugenics at the University of London to carry out definite investigations in the new science.

WHERE THE BISHOP OF LONDON WORSHIPPED.

St. Isaac's Cathedral, St. Petersburg, where the Bishop of London attended a service of the Greek Church, is the third cathedral of the name erected on the site. The original church, which was of wood, was erected in 1710 by Peter the Great. The second, begun by Catherine the Great, and finished in 1801, was pulled down to make room for the present building, commenced in 1819 and consecrated in 1858. A whole forest of piles had to be sunk in trenches, at a cost of £200,000, to make a firm foundation. Not less than two hundredweight of gold was used in gilding the cupola, and another 108 pounds were used in the internal decorations. The pillars of lapis lazuli on either side of the door of the screen cost £6,000 each, and £25,000 was spent on eight Corinthian pillars of malachite, weighing 34,000 pounds, for the sanctuary.

THE HEADMASTER OF SHREWSBURY.

The Rev. H. W. Moss, who is said to be resigning the Headmastership of Shrewsbury School, must have been the youngest man ever appointed to such a position. He was barely twenty-five and had not long graduated as Senior Classic at Cambridge when he succeeded the great Greek scholar Dr. Kennedy. Although he followed such brilliant pedagogues as Butler and Kennedy, whose pupils practically monopolised the classical distinctions at both Universities, Mr. Moss has worthily maintained the traditions of his predecessors. Among his disciples are Dr. Paget, the Bishop of Oxford; Dr. Horton, of Hampstead; Mr. Stanley Weyman; Mr. Owen Seaman, of "Punch"; and Mr. H. W. Nevinson. During his tenure of office the retiring Headmaster has effected some revolutionary changes, including the transference of the school to the most charming site in England.

MR. JUSTICE BIGHAM AND THE NEW "SILKS."

One of the few picturesque ceremonies left in the Law Courts is the formal call within the bar of the newly created K. C's. In the case, however, of the latest recruits to the inner bar, the ceremony the other day was shorn of not a little of its grace and dignity in the Commercial Court by the summery methods of call adopted by the presiding judge, Mr. Justice Bigham. Instead of following the customary rule of calling each new K.C. individually to take his place within the bar, and then inquiring if he "moved" the learned judge read over the whole of the names (called upon them collectively to enter the sacred front row and inquired, "Do any of you gentlemen wish to move?" This departure from the dignified procedure in the other courts is said not to have been appreciated by certain of the most recent accessions to the ranks of his Majesty's Counsel learned in the law.

WOBURN PARK.

The huge park at Woburn has in the last few years acquired a new interest in the eyes of all lovers of natural history. A writer in 'Chamber's Journal' tells how the present Duke of Bedford has gathered together within its boundaries a most interesting collection of birds and beasts. The woods shelter a remarkable collection of pheasants, hybird and other; the ponds and lakes contain specimens of various sorts of waterfowl: and the park itself has been divided into various enclosures for the accommodation of animals, chiefly of the deer tribe. Among the animals the most stately and magnificent is the bison. But the deer tribe are the class most fully represented in the Duke's collection and they may be represented by hundreds.

The Chinese newspapers publish some new Press regulations, making it an offence recklessly to criticise the Government and to publish State secrets and articles endangering peace and morals. The editor of every paper must be a Chinese. Papers published abroad in Chinese which contravene the existing laws are prohibited from entering China.

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GREEN ROOM GOSSIP.

THE PEMBERTON PLAY.

In "The Woman of Kronstadt," as Max Pemberton and "George Fleming" call their play at the Garrick Theatre, there are situations over which we are supposed to grow as breathless as the actors themselves. But so weak seem the motives for the dramatists' situations, as sampled apart from the novelist's preliminary explanation of them, that we do not in the least bit object to the actors and actresses having the excitement all to themselves. We cannot gasp as they gasp. We feel it would be a waste of breathlessness! Take, for example, a situation in "The Woman of Kronstadt," dealt with by its performers in that tense and hushful manner which Mr. George Alexander and Mr. Herbert Waring employed so effectively when in an old St. James's comedy they went odd-man-out, or something like that, for the possession of the heroine. It is known perfectly well by certain Russian military officers at Kronstadt that the English governess, who has confessed to making plans of the fortress and selling them to our War Office, can draw maps from memory; but a test of her powers in this branch of learning is suddenly called for by a Sapte-like Colonel (you may remember your "Prisoner of Zenda"), and all on the stage pull themselves together for what may be called a "mental strain" scene. There is tremndous excitement among the officers on the stage, as bit by bit the governess draws the fortress, "the number of the guns and all," as an astonished lieutenant exclaims; but how are we to grow excited over the development of a ground plan we do not even know the scale of? No doubt this was an admirable situation in Max Pemberton's novel, but in the play it falls quite flat. Mrs. Russ Whytal, who plays the governess, gives a faultless imitation of a young lady drawing a map, and the actors around her are perfectly truthful in their expression of astonishment and admiration for her cleverness. But where do we come in? There should be copies of the wonderful map of the Kronstadt fortress inserted in the programmes; or might not Mrs. Russ Whytal be induced to throw them out to us, after the fashion of the variety theatre's Champion Shot of the World and his cardboard bull's-eyes?

HER EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNESS.

The circumstances which lead Miss Marian Best to play the traitor to her employer may be so carefully and fascinatingly explained in the book as to leave no doubt in the reader's mind that the governess is just the most romantic heroine that ever happened. But in the play her excuse is somewhat crudely put. When her lover, Captain Paul Zassoulic, discovers her in the act of stealing the Kronstadt Deputy Governor's maps, and is visibly shocked at her conduct, she rears up and tells him in broken accents that she is stealing maps to keep her little cripple brother in necessaries. Whereupon the captain immediatly becomes her defender as well as her lover, at the imminent hazard of getting whipped like a cabhorse and sent to Siberia. It is very sad that she should have a little cripple brother dependent upon her earnings as a governess—but why, if that is the case, go in for the wardrobe of a duchess? And is there no better way of obtaining comforts for a cripple brother than by leaving him in London while she goes to Kronstadt to risk being shut up in Siberia for the rest of her life? I am certain there must be a good explanation for all this in "Kronstadt," but in "The Woman of Kronstadt" there is none.

A SUDDEN WEDDING.

It is decided that her Excellency to Governess shall be sent to Siberia, but the decision is upset by an English admiral, who sends two officers of H.M.S. "Pretoria" to General Prince Nicolai Stefanoff to say that Russia had better be very careful what she is about. Then it is arranged that Marian Best shall be given up to the admiral, but as this means separation from her lover, her return to England in H.M.S. "Pretoria" is strongly opposed by herself—indeed, this very artful young lady says that if she is sent back to England she will draw from memory the map of the Kronstadt fortress she has had in her possession and give it, or sell it, to the British nation. Further, she threatens Russia that if she once gets home, she'll tell the War Office how abominably she has been treated. It is at this point that her map-drawing-from-memory capacity is tested and found correct: and now Colonel Bonzo, who all along has been her friend without being a traitor to his country, has an excellent idea. Would it not, he asks the Deputy-Governor, be better to keep her in Kronstadt, and marry her to Captain Paul Zassoulic? That would keep her out of mischief; and she wouldn't tell the War Office. So this course is immediately agreed upon by every one present; her Excellency the Governess warmly thanks his Excellency the Governor and as warmly embraces Paul; a curtain is drawn aside, revealing a lighted altar and a priest on the verge of officiating at a wedding: Marian and Paul are told what it is for; an organ peals—which is very rude of it, just as the priest is going to begin the service; and—"voila tout"!

"DIANA OF DOBSON'S."

A little bit of the Hon. Mrs. Alfred Lyttelton's "Warp and Woof," perhaps; and a lot, in the first act, of T. Baron Russell's powerful "shop girl" novel, "A Guardian of the Poor;" but still, a thing of itself, a d a good thing at that, quite likely to have been conceived and written apart from the influence of the dramatic and literary sources alluded to. Among the five girl assistants "living in" at Dobson's drapery establishment in Clapham, and whom we behold going to their hard beds in the meanly-lit dormitory over the "emporium," is Diana Massingberd, the daughter of a poor clergyman (deceased), and the heroine of Miss Cicely Hamilton's story. To Diana comes a letter telling her she has been left £300 by a forgotten uncle. She will have a good time with it, if the time is only as short as it is merry; and upon this excitably-expressed determination,—or more correctly speaking (in a sense) upon Diana's defiant, "D——Mr. Dobson!"—the first curtain at the Kingsway falls. Diana, in a beautiful gown, is coming to the end of her "good time" at the Hotel Engadine, Switzerland. She has made "swell" friends—among them Mrs. Canteloupe and her nephew Captain the Hon. Victor Bretherton, to whom she passes as Mrs. Diana Massingberd, a widow. Mrs. Canteloupe, thinking her well off, and anxious that her nephew shall settle down, forces the young man to make a proposal of marriage to Diana—and Diana tells him the truth. He is angry with her for "deceiving him!" then she talks "social problems" to him until he feels a bit ashamed of himself, and, before she leaves the hotel for the old life again, she tells him, among other bitter things, that in spite of his University education he would not be capable of earning a shilling for himself if thrown upon the world as she has been thrown.

TRAMPS AT HOME.

A seat on the Thames Embankment—3 a. m. Fourteen weeks have elapsed, and in all that time young Victor Bretherton, who has been moved by the stinging words of Diana to see what he is worth as a man, apart from his friends and his £600 a year, has fallen lower and lower in his efforts to put his higher education to practical uses. He has become, in fact, a tramp—and a tramp without twopence for a night's rest in a "doss-house." But Diana has challenged him, and he is determined to go on trying. Enter to him, anon, Diana Massingberd, herself now reduced to sleeping out on Embackment seats, because unable to find a "job." They meet—and the end is obvious. He has done his best, and now that he has Diana to look after—"to clasp and to kiss, and to call his own"—he feels justified in throwing up the sponge and calling in the assistance of that annuity which he at first turned up his nose at as insufficient for one, but which he now, after his wholesome experience of "la lutte pour la vie," regards as a comfortable "married" income. Miss Hamilton's intensely interesting play is largely helped to success by the truly superb acting of Miss Lena Ashwell as Diana and Mr. C. M. Hallard as Victor Bretherton.

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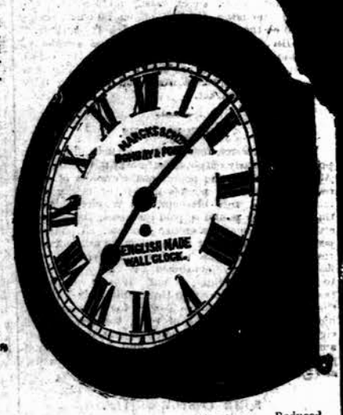

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